The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 57. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1897. $6.00 a Year. 5 Cents a Copy.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

THE SENATE IN SESSION

Introduction of Bills the Order of Business for the Day.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT

PRETTY FAIR NUMBER FOR THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Allen Introduces Forty Populist Measures — Henderson's Credentials Referred—Frye Wants to Get Rid of the Civil Service.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The President's message which after its being read yesterday was laid on the table, was on motion of Mr. Morrill, (Rep. Vt.) referred to the Finance Committee.

The credentials of Mr. John A. Henderson, appointed by the Governor of Florida, to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. Call, were presented and read; and Mr. Pasco asked that Mr. Henderson be sworn into office. This request was antagonized by Senators Allen (Pop. Neb.), Chandler (Rep. N. H.), and Hoar (Rep. Mass.), on the ground that under the decision of the Senate in the Lee, Mantle and other cases, such appointments by the Governor were not in compliance with the constitution.

An additional point of objection was noted by Mr. Hoar in this, that the appointment in this case was made to continue "until the Legislature should elect." The Governor, Mr. Hoar argued, had no such power. He could only appoint until the next meeting of the Legislature. In fact the Governor's appointment of Mr. Henderson might last, not for six years only, but for ever, if the Legislature did not elect a Senator.

All of these cases, said Mr. Hoar, were on the same footing, and there ought to be a well-considered, careful dealing with them; first by a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and afterwards by action of the Senate. It was very much more important for the Senate to extract itself from the mud into which it got by its action in the Montana and Washington cases, than that a Senator should get his seat a week or two earlier. He hoped that under the circumstances the Senator from Florida would not insist upon having a long debate on the matter now.

Mr. Pasco stated points in which the present case differed from the other ones and argued in favor of the immediate admission of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Allen moved the reference of the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was agreed to after further debate, over two hours having been consumed in the discussion.

Many bills were introduced and referred, among them bills by Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.) directing the foreclosure of the Government lien on the Union Pacific Railroad; to prevent over-capitalization of companies doing an inter-State carrying trade; to prevent professional lobbying; to preserve the purity of national legislation; and to increase the circulating medium. Altogether there were some forty bills introduced by Mr. Allen—most of them relics of the last Congress.

A bill to facilitate the construction, working and maintenance of telegraphic communication between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan and Australia, was introduced by Mr. Chandler, on behalf of Mr. Hale, Republican, of Maine. Also a bill to provide for the 12th and subsequent censuses. A bill for a Government telegraph was introduced by Mr. Kyle, (Pop. S. D.) and one to amend the immigration laws by Mr. Lodge (Rep. Mass.). A bill for the relief of William J. Bryan, when its title was read, caused a general laughter. A bill to increase all pension allowances was introduced by Mr. Thurston (Rep. Neb.).

A new Nicaraguan canal bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan (Dem. Ala.); also a bill to create a board of trustees of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies and to fund their bonded debts. Also a joint resolution declaring the Bulwer-Clayton treaty abrogated.

Bankruptcy bills were introduced by Senators Hoar (Rep. Mass.) and Nelson (Rep. Minn.).

Altogether there were 438 introduced and referred, most of them coming over from the last Congress.

A bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Brigadier General John B. Stevenson was introduced by Mr. Vest (Dem. Mo.) and passed. During its consideration Mr. Allison (Rep. Ia.) asked Mr. Vest significantly, whether he thought that the passage of the bill today would expedite its becoming law. "I think so," Mr. Vest replied. "I think I can get action on it in the House."

Mr. Allison's comment was: "I have great admiration for the Senator's confidence."

A resolution was offered by Mr. Frye (Rep. Me.) calling for copies of all orders, circulars, or instructions, and all correspondence with engineer officers in charge of public works relative to the application of civil service rules to the operation of works in charge of the engineers' department. He remarked, in an audible whisper, that he wanted to get rid of civil service, which was "an awful outrage."

"Is that a step," Mr. Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) asked, "in the direction of abolishing the civil service law?"

"I regard it," Mr. Frye replied, "as a step in favor of abolishing civil service rules, so far as they relate to the employment of laborers and surveyors in the construction of public works."

"Their employment by contractors or by the army of engineers?" Mr. Hawley (Rep. Conn.) inquired.

"By the engineers," Mr. Frye replied. "It is simply this: The civil service rules have been extended by the President over the employment of all manner of servants through the Engineer Department of the Government, so that if an officer away up the Columbia River wants to hire a laborer for a piece of work, the laborer must have a certificate from the civil service commission. And so in the case of a surveyor who may be wanted for two or three days. It is interfering with all the improvements of rivers and harbors and is absolutely absurd and stupid." The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Vest (Dem. Mo.) gave notice of an amendment to the rules, providing that no report shall be received by the Senate from any committee unless the report has been considered by the committee at a session attended by a quorum of its members.

After a short executive session, at which today's nominations were referred, the Senate at half past three adjourned till Thursday next.

Traansvaal Raid Inquiry.

London, March 16.—In the inquiry into the circumstances of the Transvaal raid which was resumed by the parliamentary South African Committee in Westminster Hall today, Mr. W. Z. Schreiner, formerly attorney general of the Cape Colony, was called to the stand. Mr. Schreiner said, in answer to questions, that he very much doubted whether there were any steps which Mr. Rhodes could have taken that would have stopped the raid made by Mr. Jameson into the Boer territory. The overthrow of the existing Government of the Transvaal republic, he said, would greatly endanger the peace of South Africa. He had positive knowledge, he added, that the Transvaal Government was extremely anxious to observe their treaty obligations with England.

BRITAIN'S CRETAN POLICY

LORD SALISBURY MAKES A GUARDED STATEMENT.

Communication Addressed to the Powers—Immediate Blockade Ordered—British Troops Ordered to Crete.

London, March 16.—Answering a question by the Earl of Kimberly, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury said that instructions had been sent to the Admirals commanding the foreign warships in Cretan waters to put the blockade of the ports of the island of Crete into operation at once.

Lord Kimberley asked that the government make a further and more explicit statement in regard to the Cretan situation, but Lord Salisbury referred him to the admirable speeches delivered by Foreign Minister Hanotaux and M. Meline, in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, in the sentiments expressed in which he (Lord Salisbury) said he heartily concurred.

Lord Kimberly: "But I should prefer to have a statement of Great Britain's policy by Great Britain's Ministers."

Lord Kimberly: "But the policy of the Powers was explained in the speeches of Wm. Hanotaux and Meline. If I have not used their brilliant language it is my misfortune and my fault."

In the lobbies of the House the remarks of Lord Salisbury are regarded as indicative of an aim on the part of the Premier to secure a closer entente with France, and also as indicating that England and France are closer united with one another in an understanding in regard to Crete than they are with the other Powers.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, made the following announcement on behalf of the government:

We have to-day addressed a communication to the Powers in regard to Greece, but it is impossible, as it would be improper and against public interest, either to state the terms of the communication or to encourage debate on the subject.

A dispatch from Malta says that six hundred British troops were ordered to Crete from that station to-day.

Sun Cotton Report.

New York, March 16.—Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 993 bales for export and 200 for spinning. Middling uplands, 7¼ against 7⅞ cent last year. New Orleans and Gulf, 7½ against 8⅛ last year. The speculation to-day was quiet. What little doing there was of a local, featureless character and the fluctuations in prices were practically unchanged from last night's final quotations. For a time, prices advanced.

Liverpool was higher both for futures and spots, and the weather bureau reported the Mississippi river still rising and above danger line at New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and Cairo.

The semi-weekly receipts at the interior towns were considerably smaller than last week, and the spot markets in this country were firm and more active. The buying power soon exhausted, however, and in the absence of support, prices reacted on local selling.

The semi-weekly receipts at 13 principal interior towns were 13,855 bales against 23,212 last week and 13,650 last year; shipments, 21,456 bales against 37,309 last week and 25,462 last year.

Railroad Officers Elected.

Cape Charles, Va., March 16.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company was held here to-day. The following officers were re-elected by acclamation: A. J. Cassatt, president; William A. Patton vice-president; and J. G. Cassatt, treasurer.

CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS PRIZE FIGHT

BULLETINS OF THE BATTLE WILL BE DISPLAYED IN FRONT OF THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The Mill Will Begin About Two O'clock and the News Will Come at Frequent Intervals Until the Wind Up of the Fight.

The Southern Associated Press, through which the DAILY TRIBUNE receives its excellent telegraphic news service, has made arrangements by which bulletins of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight will be received at every stage of the battle. The bulletins, as rapidly as they are received, will be posted in the window of THE TRIBUNE office, where they may be seen free of charge by all persons, whether patrons of THE TRIBUNE or not. The battle will begin about eleven o'clock, Pacific coast time, which is two o'clock eastern time. A full report of the fight will be printed in this paper tomorrow morning.

GREEK CABINET IN COUNCIL.

Decided to Take Active Meastres, Which is Understood to be War With Turkey.

Athens, March 16.—A prolonged meeting of the cabinet was held today. The ministers discussed at great length the attitude to be taken in the event the power attempted to coerce Greece into compliance with their demands. It is stated that no disposition was shown to accede to the demands and that it was finally decided to take active measures as the only possible solution of the difficulty.

It is thought that by active measures is meant a declaration of war against Turkey which in its effect would be to give Greece the right to maintain her army in Crete and deprive the powers of any right of interference.

Enthusiasm of Greek Soldiers.

London, March 16.—The Chronicle, Daily Mail and Telegraph have correspondents with the Greek forces on the Thessalian frontier. They all concur in their descriptions of the rapid massing and continual drilling of the troops. They add that the excitement and enthusiasm of the soldiers form a dangerous element of the situation as a trifle may start a conflict with the Turkish forces on the frontier, who are in sight of the Greeks.

Greek Warships Leave Crete.

Canea Crete, March 16.—As a result of the operation of the blockade of Cretan ports by the combined fleets of the Powers, the Greek squadron, with the exception of two small warships, left Cretan waters to-day.

The two vessels that remain are preparing to take their departure.

Greece Not Informed of the Blockade.

London, March 16.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens, saying that up to this evening the government had received no official information that the fleets of the Powers were blockadeing Crete. A dispatch from Vienna to the same paper says that the representatives of the Powers in Constantinople, have been entrusted with the task of framing a scheme of autonomy for Crete. Their work will be qartly facilitated by consultations with Porte.

Rumored Spanish Disaster.

Havana, March 16.—Via Key West, Fla, March 16.—A rumor gained currency here this afternoon that the Spaniards had met with a great disaster in Pinar del Rio province. It was reported that a government train had been blown up by the rebels, over a hundred troops being killed and wounded. Cubans had full belief in the statement, but the Spanish officials, as usual, pooh-poohed the idea of such a thing. It is stated to have been occurred last Wednesday or Thursday.

Position of France Approved.

Paris, March 16.—M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, made in the Senate today a declaration of the policy of France in the matter of the Greco-Cretan situation similar to that which he made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when he announced that France would adhere to the concert policy, and at the conclusion of his statement asked for a vote of confidence in the policy by a vote of 240 to 32.

Sugar Refinery Resumes Work.

New York, March 16.—The sugar refinery on South Second street, Williamsburg, belonging to the American Sugar Refining Company, after a shutdown of over five months, opened last night, with a force of nearly five hundred men. The introduction of the tariff bill with its increased duty on sugar is believed to be responsible to the resumption.

AMBASSADORS NOMINATED.

John Hay to Great Britain and Horace Porter to France.

Washington, March 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States:

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to Great Britain.

Horace Porter, of New York, to France.

Henry White, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of the Embassy of the United States in Great Britain.

Attorney General's First Motion.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Attorney General McKenna made his first motion in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday. It was that the mandate be issued in the case of the Three Friends, the alleged Cuban filibustering schooner, which the Supreme Court decided, two weeks ago, should be returned to the custody of the marshal for Florida, to await the decision of the court for that district upon the libel filed against the vessel by the Federal authorities for violation of the neutrality laws. The motion was granted.

Trap Shooting a Fizzle.

Carson, Nev., March 16.—The trap-shooting tournament was a fizzle, the entries having failed to fill. Champion J. A. R. Elliott and A. P. Bigelow, of Ogden, were the only cracks on hand this morning. Anderson and Becker, of Utah, and Chick, of California, having been delayed by a late train, until after the entries had closed Elliott and Bigelow shot a sweepstake of fifty birds, which was won by the former, the score being 47 to 43. The other events wer declared off by Dan Stuart, whose time is fully occupied by the prize fight.

No Bail for the Turk.

New York, March 16.—Judge Brown, of the United States district court today declined to take bail in the case of Turkish Consul Iasigi, who has wanted in Boston on a charge of embezzlement, but granted a motion to place him in the custody of the United States district court. Iasigi, who has been confined in the Tombs since his arrest, was discharged from that institution this afternoon and immediately re-arrested by Deputy United States Marshal and taken to Ludlow street jail.

Death of a Sporting Editor.

New York, March 16.—William E. Hardin, sporting writer of the Daily News, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was about 55 years of age, and was born in Canada. In 1868, he was made sporting editor of the Daily News, and though he was also connected with the Police Gazette in that capacity for several years, his connection with the Daily News continued until his death.

Flour Mill Failure.

Richmond, Va., March 16.—Mr. Geo. T. King, owner and proprietor of the Richmond City Mills, filed a deed of assignment in the Clerk's office of the Chancery Court this morning to Mr. R. M. Pilcher, trustee.

The liabilities are placed at $25,000, and it is thought that the assets will cover the obligations.

Eloped With a Banker's Daughter.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 16.—Hampton is becoming famous for its elopements. Yesterday, Frank Lake, son of a prominent real estate dealer, and Miss Angeline Schmelz, daughter of Mr. George Schmelz, the leading banker of that city, ran away and were married at Elizabeth City, N. C. N. C.

Withdradals of Bonded Goods.

Baltimore, March 16.—The rush to get goods out of bond before the new tariff bill becomes a law, and increases the duties thereon, began yesterday. All records were broken by the receipts at the Baltimore Custom-House—$47,713. Nearly all of the withdrawals consisted of tobacco.

Fair Weather for the Fight.

Washington, March 16.—Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau, gives as the indications for Carson City Wednesday, fair weather with moderate temperature all day.

FILIBUSTERING DISCUSSED.

Cabinet Considers the Application of the Dauntless for Clearance Papers

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The filibustering operations between this country and Cuba occupied the attention of the cabinet today. Attorney General McKenna gave his views on the subject of permitting alleged filibustering steamers to clear for Cuban ports with cargoes of arms and munitions of war. A general discussion followed his remarks. The attorney general has decided not to render an opinion in the case of the steamer Dauntless until he can obtain additional facts relating to the application of her owners to clear from Jacksonville with arms and ammunition. Under ordinary commercial conditions the application would be granted without question, but the fact that the Dauntless or any other vessel would be obliged to clear for some Cuban port held by the Spanish puts a new light on the matter. The cargo could not be landed there and the vessel would be seized. This would make it necessary for a vessel to attempt to land the cargo at some point along the coast and in order to deliver the arms and ammunition to the insurgents an armed force would be necessary. The knowledge of this raises the question whether the men necessary to carry out the plans made for a filibustering vessel would not constitute an armed expedition, a clear violation of law. The attorney general will have to decide whether the force likely to be taken on the Dauntless is an armed expedition within the meaning of the law. Permission was given the steamer Commodore to clear for a Cuban port with arms and munitions of war, but the vessel was wrecked before reaching the Cuban coast.

BETTING ON THE PRIZE FIGHT

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS PLACED IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Odds in Favor or Corbett Five to Four---Englishmen Pin Their Faith to Fitzsimmons, but Think Corbett is Dangerous.

New York, March 16.—As the time for the big prize fight draws near, betting on the result in this city has become much more lively. Several thousand dollars has already been placed in bets on the New York Stock Exchange, and a considerable amount of money has also been wagered in the hotels and other resorts up town where those interested in the fight congregate. Since the betting began Corbett has been the favorite, and a majority of the wagers in this city have been made at the rate of 5 to 4 on Corbett.

E. B. Alcott, of the Stock Exchange, placed $2,000 at the rate of 5 to 4 on Corbett, and he has $2,500 more which he is anxious to place on the same terms. Other members of the Stock Exchange have placed about $1,000 on Corbett at the same odds.

There is an abundance of Corbett money in sight, but those who favor Jim's chances and are willing to back their opinion were not inclined to give better odds than 10 to 8. Fitzsimmons' backers wanted 10 to 7.

Col. John H. Dunne, of this city, has been commissioned by Chicago and Pittsburg parties to place $3,000 on Corbett at odds of 10 to 8.

Chicago, March 16.—On the eve of the battle between the pugilists at Carson, there was no revival of betting at local resorts. There was plenty of talk about the relative merits of the fighters and the admirers of the Cornishman were more in evidence than at any time in the last two months. But betting money is scarce among those who are not particular about having their names appear in print. Some wagers of considerable amounts at 7 and 8 to 10 on Fitzsimmons were admitted to have been made at the big hotels by traveling men, but their names were withheld. Nearly all the money of the professional sport is already up.

Cincinnati, March 16.—The betting on the big fight was very light in this city today, as it has been all along for the simple reason that the bulk of the money seeking investment was in the hands of would-be Corbett bettors.

At Joe Kamp's pool rooms Corbett was "held out" and 7 to 5 on Fitzsimmons conspicuously posted all day with few takers reported tonight. The best odds offered at any time today on Corbett was 3 to 5 and there is none of that in sight tonight. A poll of the opinions of a pool room full of well-known sports on the fight outcome resulted: Corbett 24, Fitzsimmons 18.

"Fitzsimmons, I know, has lots of friends," said a pool room proprietor, "but apparently they have no money."

Jackson and Walling's Death Warrants.

Alexandria, Ky., March 16.—Sheriff Plummer came here late this afternoon with the death warrants which he read to Jackson and Walling. Neither exhibited any emotion during the protracted reading of the formal document. Mrs. Walling pleaded to-day with tears and choking sobs with Jackson to tell what he had promised, and save her son. Jackson remained apparently unmoved through the ordeal and three times repeated to her that he had nothing to tell.

RUSSELL THE FAVORITE

Seems to be in the Lead for the Circuit Judgeship.

BUT THE STATE MAY BE SMASHED

MR. BAILEY'S CHANCES GOOD FOR MARSHAL WESTERN DISTRICT.

Dancy Making a Clean Fight for Recorder of Deeds—Recent Arrivals Noted—Boyd was Expected Last Night.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Indications tonight point to Bailey as the successful candidate for the marshalship of the Western district. A majority of the Congressional delegation it is confidently asserted, favor his appointment. A decision will be reached tomorrow. Mr. Bailey is still confined to his bed, but there is marked improvement in his condition today.

For two days Governor Russell has been the "favorite" in the judicial contest. Whether it is due to Lieutenant Governor Reynolds' presence here or to private intelligence that the Governor expects to come to Washington at an early day, it is not known, but Russell stock is at a premium today. But there are slates and slates and some of them will necessarily be smashed.

Dancy is making a vigorous and decorous fight for the recordership of deeds. He is endorsed by a number of States, and a delegation headed by State Chairman Holton and Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, will see the President Thursday in his interest. From two personal interviews he has had with the President Dancy seemed confident today of an early appointment.

C. Beauregard Poland, of The Tribune, I. Lehman and Representative Ormsby, of Durham, arrived last night, and Col. Boyd is expected tonight. J. B. H.

Rhode Island Republicans.

Providence, R. I., March 16.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and the following State ticket was nominated without opposition:

Governor—Elisha Dyer, of Providence.

Lieut.-Governor—Abram J. Pothier, of Woonsocket.

Secretary of State—Charles P. Bennett, of Providence.

Attorney-General—Willard B. Tanner, of Pawtucket.

General Treasurer—Samuel Clark, of Lincoln.

The platform adopted congratulates the country on the election of a Republican President and Congress, pledges to the President loyalty and support, looks hopefully for a tariff revision, expresses gratitude to those Democrats who joined the Republicans in the presidential election, reaffirms the gold standard, expresses sympathy with Cuba, favors protection of American citizens, commends the State Republican administration for its financial wisdom, and pledges support to revision of the State constitution.

Speeches were made by the candidates, and the convention adjourned.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

Wilmington, N. C., March 16.—The Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company was placed by Judge C. H. Simonton, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States at Charleston, Monday in the hands of a receiver, on application of John D. Bellamy, Esq., of Wilmington, attorney for the State Trust Company of New York, trustee of the mortgage bond holders. H. A. Whiting was named as receiver.

The mortgage debt of the company is about one and a quarter millions.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—For Virginia: Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer; southeasterly winds.

For North and South Carolina: Local showers with partly cloudy weather; slightly warmer; easterly winds.

Anti-Trust Measures.

Albany, N. Y., March 16.—The Governor's legal adviser, Charles Z. Lincoln, has completed the preparation of the two anti-trust bills which are intended to carry out the recommendations of the Lexow Trust Investigation Committee.

DR. BLACKNALL AS HOTELIST

HE AGAIN LEASES AND IS GREATLY IMPROVING THE ATLANTIC HOTEL.

The Resort to be Opened for Guests Not Later than June 1—A Very High Commendation.

It is with especial pleasure that The Tribune announces to the public that Dr. George A. Blacknall, of this city, has again, after a lapse of almost thirteen years, leased the famous Atlantic Hotel at Morehead City.

A contract to this effect was closed quite recently and Dr. Blacknall is already vigorously prosecuting the work of renovating and otherwise improving this splendid resort hostelry. He has a large force of laborers, carpenters, painters, decorators, etc., at work transforming the massive building into a veritable paradise—an ideal place for either quiet rest or gay and joyous merry-making.

A splendid orchestra has been engaged to dispense music for the dancers in one of the best equipped dance halls to be found in the State.

It was during 1882-'83-'84 that Dr. Blacknall managed and thereby made famous this delightfully located resort and admirably appointed hotel.

In commenting upon the good fortune of the Atlantic Hotel Company in leasing their property to Dr. Blacknall, President Samuel Meredith says: "This insures the return of 'ye olden days and times' in Morehead. Not only the doctor, but Morehead and the hotel are too well known to require any words of commendation in their behalf. Those who have visited the seaside for the past few seasons are asked to blot from their memory their visits and to remember only the good times they had several seasons ago when Dr. Blacknall was in command and the resort was a veritable "merry-go-round."

In speaking of his plans for the coming season, Dr. Blacknall said to a Tribune representative that he intended to have his hotel open for guests not later than June 1st. He will spend a portion of each week there while the improvements are in progress. He is determined to even eclipse his previous record in the management of the resort during the coming season.

JURY HUNG.

A Bastardy Case Before Harry Roberts, J. P.—Parties were "Harrikenites."

Justice of the Peace Harry Roberts had a genuine jury trial yesterday. The trial consumed two hours. Graham Haywood, W. G. Separk, R. E. Crawford, Jacob Pope, and a colored man named Hayes, constituted the jury. Mr. Haywood acted as foreman. The case was the State vs. Presley Davis for bastardy. The parties were from New Light township and lived in a district famed throughout the county as "the Harriken." The first witness was the woman in the case, Nancy H. Barlow. The child was born on December 20th, 1894. Davis was the father of the child, and according to her testimony, acknowledged it as his after the baby's birth. She lived in the Harrikens a year prior to the child's birth. Davis was the only man who was intimate with her during March, 1894.

Davis, the defendant, next took the stand. He is a typical Harrikenite, about 28 years old. His testimony was full of droll humor. His intimacy with Nancy began "between August and September, 1894." He acknowledged that he had had one child sworn to him before.

Wade Moore said that Nancy's character was bad and that he had sent her ten dollars by Charlie Pleasants to keep her from swearing the child to him.

Charlie Pleasants then took the stand and swore that he never heard Nancy's name coupled with any other man's name except Bailey's. After sticking to this for some time he received a wink from one of the parties and then suddenly remembered about the ten dollars he carried to Nancy from Moore. This remarkable witness swore that Nancy came to the Harriken about Christmas, 1894, and the child was born about ten months later in January, '95. This wonderful statement he stuck to to the last. Mr. Harris, as attorney for the defendant, asked him what month Christmas came in and after much hesitation he said he knew, but couldn't remember just then.

The other witnesses, Oscar Chapman, Lawrence Davis and Joseph Holey, rivaled Pleasants in ignorance.

The jury hung on the case and it will be tried again in May. One of the jurors remarked afterwards that the evidence on both sides appeared to be a pack of lies to him.

MRS. FISK A SHINING LIGHT.

She Has a Number of Admiring Friends in Raleigh.

Mr. Harrison Gray Fisk, the great dramatic writer, has every reason to be proud of his sprightly wife, Mrs. Minnie Madern Fisk, who is today the shining light of the Western world. Mrs. Fisk, in her new play, has won the golden crown, and has to the world demonstrated that she has but few equals and no superiors. She stands out one and alone, and no other American actress can be classed with her. For some time the people have loudly called for just such talent, but no one until now has dared to come to the front and answer the call. The burning question is, can she ever be induced to play in North Carolina? Raleigh would gladly welcome her with a packed auditorium.

W. R. Henry.

Being asked in regard to the rumor current in Charlotte that he did not intend to return to that city, Mr. W. R. Henry told a Tribune reporter that he was detained in Raleigh by the illness of his wife and by private business. It is his intention to return to Charlotte as soon as possible. He suggested that possibly the rumor was a case of the wish being father to the thought upon the part of his political enemies, and that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to disappoint them, and besides Charlotte is such a beautiful and progressive city that he could not think of abandoning his home there.

The Real Dream.

At midnight, in his guarded tent,
The Turk lay dreaming of the minute
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent—?
Nit; of his neck with a slug-shot in it!

NORTH STATE NOTES.

Items Gathered Here and There and Culled from Newsy Exchanges.

The Winston Sentinel is trying to raise a fund of $1,000 by ten dollar subscriptions to aid the Twin City Hospital.

* * *

Durham is overflowing with candidates for Mayor, tax collector and chief of police, and the returns are not all in.

* * *

The stock law was defeated Saturday by about two and a half to one. The people are not ripe for this progressive step. Old customs and notions have a tenacious hold on human nature, and innovations are opposed by many until experience convinces them of benefits derived therefrom. The stock law in this section is only a question of time, and the time will come when those who are so bitterly opposed to it will be just as ardent advocates of the law.—McDowell Democrat.

* * *

The Charlotte Observer says that Dr. P. L. Murphy, superintendent of the State Hospital at Morganton, Dr. Isaac M. Taylor, first assistant physician, and Mr. F. M. Scroggs, steward, have in mind the establishment of a private institution for the treatment of insanity and inebriety. It is probable that they will locate at Charlotte.

* * *

It is rumored that a million-dollar mill is to be built on the property lately bought by Mr. Chadwick from Mrs. Baxter Moore. Northern capitalists are said to be interested.—Charlotte Observer.

* * *

A little child of Mr. Harry Lucky, of Lincoln county, was terribly burned a few days ago. A broom that the child was playing with caught fire and from that the child's dress ignited. The child may recover.

* * *

Rev. Gilbert Rowe, pastor of Hot Springs Methodist church, is critically ill of pneumonia.

* * *

We understand the fixtures for a tobacco factory will be here some time this week. A company has been organized for the manufacture of tobacco. This is quite a step forward and we trust our people will give it encouragement.—Washington Messenger.

* * *

During the storm Saturday night, about 2 o'clock, lightning struck the house of Mr. T. B. Ashford, in Kinston. The bolt struck the chimney and tore it into atoms, and also more or less demolished the walls and interior of every room in the house. The family were all asleep at the time and fortunately not one of them was hurt. It is almost miraculous that none of the family were injured.

DISPENSARY IT WILL BE

AN ENROLLING CLERK'S ERROR MAKES THE BILL OPERATIVE

Whether the People Vote "Dispensary" or "No Dispensary"—"In Operation," for "Inoperative" Did the Work.

It looks now as though the town of Rutherfordton, in Rutherford county, must have a dispensary whether the people want it or not. A bill passed the last Legislature providing for the establishment of such an institution after the people have voted therefor, the majority favoring the dispensary.

The clerks in the Secretary of State's office have, however, discovered an error, evidently made by the enrolling clerk, which makes the law operative whether the popular vote favors or opposes the dispensary.

The bill first prescribes the manner of establishing and conducting the dispensary and then provides for the holding of an election. In conclusion the act provides that if it shall appear that a majority of the qualified voters shall vote for the dispensary the provisions of this bill shall become operative; but if a majority of the qualified voters fail to vote for the dispensary the provisions of the bill shall be in operation. It is evident that the intention of the lawmakers was that the last word should be "inoperative," but the enrolling clerk made it " in operation," and the dispensary is thereby made practically inevitable.

Mr. Wallace, of the Secretary of State's office, is a native of Rutherfordton, and his family now resides there. His fellow clerks jokingly accuse him of having instigated the error to make sure of the dispensary. However, while he is a consistent Baptist, he does not believe that the dispensary system is a solution for the liquor question.

Thank You, Sir!

Yesterday, in commenting upon The Tribune, Labor Commissioner Hamrick gave expression to the highest commendation for its appearance and policy. He said it was ideal in typographical arrangement and was chock full of news. The editorials were clear cut and fearlessly declared. He heartily admired the paper and considered it far ahead of any newspaper in the State.

DETERMINED TO RESIST.

Popular Feeling in Greece Strong Against Yielding to Coercion.

London, March 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that since the action of the Powers in ordering the beginning of coercive measures against Greece became known in Greece, the popular determination that the Greek army of occupation shall never be withdrawn from Crete, has become stronger than ever. The people are unanimous in this matter,and the King and the government have no choice but to swim with the tide of popular feeling.

Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, is fortifying his position upon the uplands at Alikianu.

Republicans Will Elect a Senator.

Frankfort, March 16.—The five new State Senators, four Republicans and one Democrat, were sworn in this morning. The Blackburn Senators attempted to refer the credentials, but they were outvoted. This means that the Republicans will be able to elect a United States Senator at this session.

Thessalians Enter Macedonia.

Athens, March 16.—Information has been received here that two bands of Thessalians, one of one thousand men and the other of 300, have entered Macedonia from the Larissa and Volo districts of Thessaly.

PEOPLE AT SOUTH BEND

THEY ARE JUBILANT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR REYNOLDS IS PRAISED.

Other Railroad Connections for Winston, and Much Hope for the Future.

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 16.—The people of our city are very jubilant over the outlook for railroad outlets, as the charter has been granted for the Southbound. That road is assured, owing to the fine work of our progressive lieutenant-governor, Reynolds. Then the Southern will build from Mocksville to Mooresville, giving us that outlet. With these two roads a certainty, our people have reason to look forward eagerly to the city's future development. And then, too, the Stone Mountain branch, which taps the Wilkesboro extension, will be of great advatange to our city in various ways, as it will encourage new enterprises.

State Chairman A. E. Holton and Lieut. Gov. Reynolds went to Washington Saturday.

Mr. A. C. Lehman and daughter, Miss Eva, of Raleigh, are spending a few days in the city, visiting Representative W. P. Ormsby and family. Mr. Ormsby and Mr. Lehman left today for Washington.

Rev. Mr. Curry, of Chapel Hill, preached at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning and evening.

The Projectoscope company left yesterday for Wilmington. This is the finest show of the most wonderful invention that the Twin City people ever had the opportunity of seeing.

Fred Nissen, who has been dangerously ill, is now out of danger and the doctors think he will soon be able to be up.

Miss Kate Buford and Miss Amie Gray, who have been visiting Chairman Clement Manley and wife, returned home yesterday to Richmond, Va.

In the court house write-up I forgot to state that all the men who were in charge of the new county's formation are dead except Judge Thomes J. Wilson, who is living quietly at his home on Second street, having retired several years ago. He is now very feeble, but his interest in everything pertaining to the city's welfare is most intense, as he was one of the first men to build in the place.

The stamp sales for last week were $17,282.10.

C. B. Watson, Esq., returned home from Lexington court yesterday.

District Attorney Glenn has been confined to his room with grippe a week, but is some better now.

I learn that Mocksville and several of the neighboring towns are contemplating using the Yadkin to light the towns. We are glad to hear this, as it will develop a great industry.

P. H. Hanes & Co. shipped to J. T. Forgason & Co. at Memphis, Tenn., a car load of their famous brands of plug tobacco, "Speckled Beauty" and "Early Bird."

Masters Clarence and John Clewell returned Saturday from an extended visit to Philadelphia and Bethlehem, Penn.

W. W. Green and E. D. Carter of Raleigh were visitors in the city yesterday.

Mr. De Rich, of thie city, is building a nice residence on Liberty street.

The factory of Brown Bros., which was burned in December, will not be rebuilt this year, so the firm reports.

Mr. R. J. Reynolds, who has been spending some time at Bristol, Tenn. has returned home.

Mr. F. H. Fries and family have returned from an extended trip north.

Miss Emma Mosely, daughter of Robert Mosely, of this city, who died on Friday, was buried in Salem cemetery yesterday. She had been in declining health for anumber of years.

The tobacco sales continue to be very heavy and the weed brings good prices.

Mr. W. J. Peterson and family of this city are contemplating an extended trip to the Pacific slope at an early date.

Messrs. Lucius Tilley and Frank Spencer, of Mount Airy, are now on this market as tobacco buyers. They speak of locating here permanently.

Mr. George W. Hinshaw returned from Raleigh yesterday.

The rustling editor of the Tobacco Journal, Mr. H. E. Harman, will leave on a trip north in a few days in the interest of his up-to-date paper.

Gleanings from Greenville.

Greenville, N. C., March 16.—John Keel, who on Christmas morning killed David Crandall, in this county, and was last week captured in Bertie county, and turned over to the sheriff of Pitt, was today given a preliminary trial before Justice J .A. Lang, and was held under a justified bond of $5,000. Keel could not give bond and was sent to jail to await the next term of the criminal court, which convenes in April. t

Mrs. Lorena Wyche, wife of Rev. L. O. Wyche, pastor of Greenville circuit, died very suddenly yesterday at their home near here. She was a daughter of Captain J. W. Howard, keeper of the lighthouse on Cape Hatteras. She leaves a husband and three small children.

Dr. William Black, Synodical Evangelist, is conducting a protracted meeting in the Presbyterian church here.

Rev. M. A. Adams, pastor of the French Broad Baptist church, Asheville, preached in the Baptist church in this city on Sunday.

MASS OF SMOULDERING RUINS.

Total Destruction of a Fine Building and an Enormous Stock of Goods.

St. Louis, March 16.—Last night's fire in Ely Walker Dry Goods Company's building, was gotten under control early this morning. All that remains of the massive seven-story granite structure and the enormous stock of dry-goods, is a mass of smouldering ruins. The loss to the Ely Walker Company is estimated at $800,000, and the building, which was owned by the Leggett & Myers Tobbacco Company, was damaged to the extent of $300,000. The adjoining business houses of Verstee Grant Shoe Company, and the Gauss Shelton Hat Company were damaged to the extent of $50,000 by fire and water. All the property was fully covered by insurance.

Troops Needed in Manila.

Madrid, March 16.—The Archbishop of Manila, the capim jj- CMFWYPD Islands, has cabled to the authorities here that 20,000 additional troops to reinforce the Spanish soldiery there are imperatively necessary, and that there should be no delay in forwarding them.

NEW YORK HOLDERS

Surprised and Express Unfavorable Comment Upon Our Legislature.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, March 16.—An amendment recently passed by the legislature of North Carolina of an act which attemps to prevent the sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad by divisions has created surprise here and much unfavorable comment.

A representative of The Tribune called upon Mr. J. C. Maben, who represents large holdings of the present Cape Fear and Yadkin first mortgage bonds of series "A," and called his attention to the reported passage of this law. Mr. Maben said that he had already heard that the law had been passed largely through the efforts of the Baltimore committee and others representing bonds inferior in value to the series "B" and "C" might get the benefit of the more valuable property upon which the "A" bonds were a first lien. Mr. Maben stated that he had called the attention of his counsel to the law and was advised that it was unconstitutional, as tending to impair the obligation of the contract expressed in the mortgage and that if such legislation were sustained no contract rights would be of any value. Mr. Maben also stated that it was a great surprise to investors here that the state of North Carolina should permit any such legislation to be attempted, for no one could be persuaded to invest money in the securities of any corporation in North Carolina if the protection provided by their mortgages was subject to the caprices of the legislature. He added that he method adopted to secure the passage of this act were reprehensible, for it was clearly an attempt to circumvent the anticipated decision of the United States circuit court.

Room for More!

We have room for a few more good customers at the Popular Grocery, 120 Fayetteville Street.

Our goods are first class.

Our Prices are the Lowest

—We have a full line of—

Groceries,
Confectioneries,
Fruits and
Produce.

Chickens and Eggs fresh from the country.

Ice and Ice Cream.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters Daily.

Phone No. 155.

W. E. Carter

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

Money to Loan

on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale; also **FULL PAID COUPON STOCK**, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address,

Mechanics and Investors Union,
22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

BICYCLES.

We are prepared to furnish at the very reasonable prices of

$35 and $50

The best Wheels ever bought in the city for that money.

We are Headquarters for Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE
American Bonding and Trust Co
OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.,
WILL GO ON BONDS
OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS
POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

—WITH ANOTHER—

LOT OF PIES.

When passing down East Martin street stop at the show window of the Lyon Racket Store and see the great bargains they are offering in hats. Why, you can get a $2 Dunlap hat there for 25 cents. This great sacrifice is made to make room for a Spring stock. So come and get a slice of the pie while it is going.

And it will pay you to examine our 5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent counters, as we have great bargains on them. All come and see them. It will pay you if you are in need of anything on them for the next twenty days. We sell at the lowest possible price to make room for Spring goods.

Yours to please,

Lyon Racket Store,
No. 16 East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Tribune Publishing Company is prepared to execute **Job Printing** In a neat and attractive manner at the lowest prices

Seed Potatoes

DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of

JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,
Miner's Agents,
RALEIGH, N. C.

'97

WE TELL YOU

Good News today, Our Line of

Crescent Bicycles

Are in, they are beauties. The only Bicycle Factory that ever shipped a solid Train Load of 16 Cars of Bicycles from any factory in one shipment. This shows their great popularity. Men's Wheels $50.00 to $75.00. Ladies's Wheels $50.00. Boys' and Girls' Wheels $30.00 to $40.00. Crescents have been tried here 3 years. Buy of a Dealer you know, and who backs his sales with a good Solid Guarantee.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons
RALEIGH, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$3.00
" six months	1.50
" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.50
" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.00
" six months	1.00
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:06
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel	7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger —Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger —Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Missouri Pacific Creates a Sensation on 'Change.

ALARMED SHORTS RUSH TO COVER

A WAVERING MARKET ON RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Rise in Sugar—Rubber Stocks in Better Demand — Bonds Strong, with Sales of $1,310,000—Speculation Closed Strong in Tone.

New York, March 16.—The sensation of the day in stock circles was a break in Missouri Pacific from 19 to 15 on unusually heavy trading. The old report of a receivership was freely circulated, but this time the rumor met with a most emphatic denial on the part of President Gould and Director Sage. Mr. Gould, in a statement made public shortly after the slump in the stock, denied absolutely that a receiver would be appointed, and also expressed his willingness to cash April coupons of the company at their face value, less the usual rebate, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. He further stated that the earnings of the road were improving, net for January showing an increase of $148,000 as compared with the corresponding month of 1896. In his opinion the attack on the stock and the reports of a receivership were the result of a desire on the part of the bears to cover the short sales in other stocks. This generally alarmed the shorts; a rush to cover followed, and the stock bounded up to 18¾, closing at that figure.

Wabash stock and bonds declined in sympathy, but the general market held remarkably well throughout the raid. In fact, as the day advanced, railway and Industrial stocks gathered strength, and near the close the best figures for a long time past were recorded in many instances. The Vanderbilts, especially New York Central, Big Four, Canada Southern, Northwest and the Nickel Plates displayed great firmness from start to finish. New York Central got up to 100, Canada Southern to 50⅝; Northwest to 110, Nickel Plate, second preferred, to 34, and Big Four to 33½. The confident buying of these issues was the subject of much comment, and had a great deal to do with the firm front presented by the other railway stocks. Illinois Central, which has been dormant of late, had a spurt of activity, and on buying for both local and foreign, account advanced about three points to 96¾.

In the afternoon rise, Manhattan and Western Union were conspicuous, moving up 1½ per cent. each to 87¼ and 86½, respectively. Covering of short contracts accounts for the improvement. In the industrials sugar was traded in ex-div. of 3 per cent. The stock first sold down to 111⅝, and then rose to 113⅝. Rubber preferred was in better demand on the denials of the reports current yesterday of a war in the trade. Speculation closed strong in tone.

Net changes show gains of 1¼@2¾ per cent, Illinois Central leading.

The total sales were 239,131 shares, of which 55,500 were Misouri Pacific, 50,100 sugar, 8,600 St. Paul, and 8,500 Omaha.

Bonds were strong to-day. The sales footed up $1,310,000.

Treasury Balances—Coin, $131,102,783; currency, $66,728,911.

New York, March 16.—Money on call has been firm at 1½@2 per cent.; last loan at 2 and closing 2 per cent.

Prime Mercantile Paper, 3¼@½ per cent.

Bar silver, 62. Mexican dollars, 48@49.

Sterling exchange is dull and easy, with actual business in banker's bills at 4.85½@¾ for sixty days, and 4.87¾ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88. Commercial bills, 4.84@4.85. Government bonds firm. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds generally higher. Silver at the board, heavy.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	12½
pref'd	56
American Sugar Refinery	113⅜
pref'd	103½
American Tobacco	78¼
pref'd	106
Atchison	11¼
B. & O	15½
Canadian Pacific	52
C. & O	18⅛
Chicago & Alton	166
C., B. & Q	77½
Chicago Gas	78
Delaware & Lackawana	157
D. and C. F	
Erie	14⅜
pref'd	33½
General Electric	35½
Illinois Central	96
L. E. & W	17
pref'd	67½
Lake Shore	170
L. & N	49⅜
L., N. A. & C	½
Manhattan Consolidated	86⅝
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	99
Missouri Pacific	18⅝
Mobile & Ohio	20½
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	
pref'd	
N. J. Central	94
N. Y. Central	99½
N. Y. & N. E	37
N. & W. pref'd	27½
Northern Pacific	13⅜
pref'd	37½
N. W	109½
pref'd	155
Pacific Mail	26⅜
Reading	24½
Rock Island	68⅝
St. Paul	78½
pref'd	137½
Silver Certificates	62
Tenn. Coal & Iron	27½
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	9⅛
Union Pacific	7
Wabash	5⅝
pref'd	14⅞
Western Union	86½
W. & L. E	1⅜
pref'd	4

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104½
B	104
C	99
La. B. 4's	97
N. C. 4's	102½
6's	124
Tenn. new set. 3's	79
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R. S	6
Va. F. D	62⅝
U. S. 4's reg	111½
coup	113½
2's	95½
So. Railway 5's	90
con	9½
pref'd	28⅝
S. C. 4½'s	108½
U. S. new 4's, Dec	123½
Coup	123½

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, March 15.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing
March	72¾	72½
May	73½a73¾	73⅝
July	72½a72½	72¼
September	69½a69⅞	70⅜
CORN—		
March	23⅜	23⅜
May	24½a24⅝	24⅝
July	25½	25½
September	26⅜	26¼
OATS—		
March	16¼	16¼
May	17	16⅝
July	17⅝a18	17⅜
PORK—		
May	$8 85	$8 92½
July	9	9 05
LARD—		
May	4 30	4 32½
July	4 42½	4 42½
RIBS—		
May	4 75	4 82½
July	4 77½	4 82½

New York, March 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼; net receipts, 803; gross, 3,972; forwarded, 1,374; sales, 1,395; spinners, 202; stock, 251,547.

Total to-day: Net receipts, 15,547; exports to Great Britain, 3,040; to France, 6,100; to the continent, 4,865; to the channel, none; stock, 789,526.

Total so far this week: Net receipts, 37,278; exports to Great Britain, 15,379; to France, 6,992; to the continent, 25,446; to the channel, none; stock, none.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,681,057; exports to Great Britain, 2,600, 331; to France, 593,344; to the continent, 1,627,779; to the channel, 5,481; stock, none.

Liverpool, March 16.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, demand moderate, prices firmer; American middling, 3 31-32d; sales, 8,000; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 12,000; American, 8,900.

Futures opened quiet; demand moderate. March, 3.61; March and April, April and May, 3.60; May and June, June and July, July and August, 3.59@3.60@3.61; August and September, 3.57@3.58; September and October, 3.52; October and November, 3.48; November and December, 3.47; December and January, 3.46.

Futures, steady.

12:45 P. M.—Spot grades, 1-32d higher; American middling fair, 4 7-16d; good moddling, 4 18d; middling, 4d; ordinary, 3 1-2d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—March, March and April, April and May, May and June, 3.60@3.61b; June and July, July and August, 3.61s; August and September, 3.58@59b; September and October, 3.53s; October and November, 3.48b; November and December, December and January, 3.46@3.47b.

Futres closed quiet and steady.

New York, March 16.—Flour dull, steady, unchanged; Southern flour dull, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot market dull; ¼ cent lower, with options closing steady. Free on board, 85⅝; ungraded red, 70@84. Options declined ¾@1 cent, rallied ¾@1 cent, fell ¼ cent, and closed steady at ⅛@¼ cent under yesterday, with trading more active.

No. 2 red: March, 81¼; May, 79⅝, July, 78⅞.

Corn—Spots dull, firm; No. 2, 25¼ elevator; 30@⅜ afloat. Options were dull at ⅛ cent decline, closing steady without features. March, 29⅜, May, 29⅞; July, 31¼.

Oats—Spots dull, firm. Options dull, ¼ cent lower; May, 21⅜.

Spot; No. 2, 22; No. 2 white, 24, mixed western, 21@24.

Wool—Firm; moderate demand; unchanged.

Beef—Frm; unchanged.

Beef Hams—Strong, 19.

Tierced Beef—Firm; quiet; unchanged.

Lard—Stronger, quiet; western steam, 4.50; city at 4.15; May, 4.62 nominal. Refined, firm; continent, 4.80; South American, 5.05; compound, 4⅛@4⅜.

Pork — Strong, fair demand; unchanged.

Butter—Fairly active, fancy firm; state dairy, 9@18; do creamery, 13@18; western creamery, 13@19; Elgins, 19.

Eggs—Easy; State and Pennsylvania, 10¾@; western fresh, 10½; southern, 10@¼.

Cotton-Seed-Oil—Barely steady; unchanged.

Rosin—Dull; unchanged.

Turpentine—Quiet; easy, 29¼@½.

Rice—Firm; unchanged.

Lasses—Eteady; unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet; unchanged.

Coffee—Dull, 5@10 points down. May 8.55; July, 8.60; September, 8.65; December, 8.65. Spot rio dull, weak; No. 7, 9¼@¼.

Sugar—Raw firm, fair demand; fair refining, 2⅞; refined active, higher; off A., 5 3-16; standard A., 4½; cut loaf, 5⅛; crushed, 5⅛; granulated, 4½.

Freights—Quiet, unchanged.

New York, March 16.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in its review of the week of the dry-goods market, says:

There has been little change from the general routine of the market during the past week. The general tone of staple cotton is without improvement. Spring lines of printed cotton fabrics are generally well situated and steady in price. Mens wear woolens and worsted fabrics have been in considerable request with a generally steady tone, but with no such strength as might have been expected in view of impending tariff legislation. Dress goods have steadily advanced, with prices mostly well supplied supported. Collections continue satisfactory.

(Private wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, March 16.—The stock mrket withstood the effect of an early break of 3¾ per cent. in Missoure Pacific and 1¾ per cent. in Wabash preferred without reacting much from its opening strength. A good undertone prevailed through the day and when it was announced that the Missouri Pacific April coupons would be discontinued by the leading capitalists of the company there was a hasty rush to covr by the bears. Missouri Pacific recovered more than its previous loss and Manhattan and Western Union in sympathy rallied over 1 per cent. The Vanderbilt stocks displayed independent strength. New York Central sold at par for the first time since 1895. Northwest, Omaha, Canadian Pacific and C., C., C. & St. L. were especially strong. Illinois Central advanced about 3 per cent. The coalers were heavy as a rule. In the Industrials there was extensive covering of shorts. Sugar recovered about a third of the dividend which came off the price to-day. The market closed active and strong at near the top prices. Railroad bonds closed with increased activity and strength.

NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU.

Chicago, March 16.—Wheat.—The prevailing bullish influence in the wheat market at present is the crop damage reports which have been very numerous to-day. St. Louis sent reports of damage from the Southwest and bought wheat liberally. The July was very strong and advanced about 2 cents per bushel. Trading here was largely in the same future and the buying which developed during the session narrowed the spread between that month and May to about 1 cent. Cables were very disappointing. Liverpool closing ¼d. lower for futures and 1½d. lower for spots. Paris and Berlin were weak, Antwerp slightly higher. The weakness abroad was the principal cause for the decline here of nearly a cent a bushel immediately following the poening. St. Louis parties then became free buyrrs, shorts did likewise and all the offerings were absorbed, causing an advance of over 1 cent per bushel, half of which was lost, the closing showing a net decline of ⅜ cents compared with yesterday. Bradstreets made a decrease in the world's visible supply of 4,000,000 bushels. While the crop reports were the principal factor, the large sales of flour at Minneapolis were a substantial argument on the bull side. On the whole, however, th market did not respond to this news and the closing looks weak and disappointing to holders. The only conspicuous feature in the market to-day was buying by St. Louis.

Corn.—There was some large selling by a local trader in corn to-day, which was about the only feature.

Oats.—Were also sold quite freely by the same party.

Provisions.—Continue strong. The buoyancy that the market has displayed of late seems to have attracted considerable outside support. English houses were moderate sellers for speculative account at the advance. The unprecedented demand from abroad for boxed meats continues, notwithstanding the fact the prices have advanced considerably. Offerings were all taken when near the actual market for the same. The domestic country speculative feeling is growing stronger, which, however, is not an indication that the market will continue to go up.

New York, March 16.—Prices advanced 3 to 6 points here in the morning in response to an advance in Liverpool. The daily weather bulletin reported continued rising water in the Mississippi River at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis and Carro and though the only effect of the overflow will be the delay to planting operations which at tihs early day have hardly commenced, yet it induced some shorts to cover. There was also a small demand for local account. The demand was soon satisfied, however, and in the absence of support prices reacted, closing barely steady and unchanged to one point lower. Total sales 78,500 bales. The semi-weekly receipts were 13,855 bales against 23,212 last week and 13,650 last year, shipments 21,456 bales against 37,309 last week and 25,402 last year.

New Orleans advanced eight points, but lost part of the rise. Liverpool advanced one thirty-second on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales; futures there advanced one-half to two points. Manchester was quiet. Memphis received today 131 bales against 257 last week and 336 last year. St. Louis 396 bales against 409 last week and 257 last year. Houston 3,192 bales against 4,003 last week and 2,604 last year. Augusta 166 bales against 797 last week and 275 last year. Memphis shipped today 1,011, St. Louis 1,594, Houston 2,314 and Augusta 1,183 bales.

he port receipts were 15,547 bales against 15,157 last week and 14,096 last year, thus far this week 37,378 bales against 42,715 thus far last week. The exports from the ports approximated 15,000 bales. New Orleans expects tomorrow 3,500 to 4,000 bales against 5,485 last week and 2,332 last year. Houston expects 1,600 to 1,800 bales against 1,480 last week and 1,221 last year.

Spot cotton here was unchanged with sales of 993 bales for export and 200 for spinning. Middling uplands 7¼c against 7⅞c last year. Mobile and Norfolk advanced 1-16 and Baltimore ⅛. New Orleans sold 5,000, Augusta 493, Moblie 400, Savannah 364, St. Louis 155 and Norfolk 588 bales.

McINTYRE & WARDWELL.

An Observed Woman.

The most observed woman of the foreign legation in Washington is Mrs. Pom Ye, the wife of the Corean Minister. She looks like a Chinese, but is not so pretty as the wife of the Chinese Minister. Mrs. Pom Ye is little and broad, and her most attractive feature is her almond eyes, which are particularly bright. She wears her native dress, and the most magnificent materials imaginable. Her silks and satins are covered with embroidery magnificent enough to entitle it to a place in any museum or art collection. There has never been any attempt to dispense general hospitality at the Corean Legation, but this little lady's husband is a very rich man, and he says when he is a little more familiar with our customs he is going to give dinners to the world and his wife.

There are four Oriental ladies in Washington society this winter, but only the wives of the Chinese and Corean Ministers wear Oriental costumes, which seems a great pity. Mrs. Hoski, the wife of the Japanese Minister, seems to have more Occidental freedom than the others. She appears to do exactly in every way as other society women do. Mrs. Morighian, who presides at the Turkish Legation, is the wife of the first Turkish secretary, the Minister, despite plenty at home, has brought no wives with him.

The Commissioner of Agriculture.

Trinity, N. C., March 16.—I write in all candor. I have no motive to serve beyond the common weal of that class which the office of Commissioner of Agriculture was intended to look after. I am one of that class, and I believe should be heard. While I desire the heads of all other departments of our State government to be filled by competent men of known ability in their respective spheres, I do insist that I know Dr. D. Reid Parker to be fully competent to discharge the duties of the office named. His sacrifice for the promotion of agriculture are as many and great as any. He organized, equipped and maintained an agricultural club for 15 years in the village of Trinity at his own indivlduai cost.

All of which I personally know, for I was its secretary and reported its proceedings to the press, which Col. Polk said in a public speech "was copied in newspapers from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico;" and of its effects I have frequently heard it remarked, by discerning men that the yield of the crops for five miles around the Trinity Club had more than doubled; and it could all be justly attributed to the work of the Club. He pioneered the first Farmers' Institute ever held in the State, at Asheboro. He held Institutes in quite a number of other counties, to-wit: Davie, Davidson, Guilford, Cabarrus, Wake, &c. and assited in holding them in other places; and has attended, I believe, all the National Agricultural Congresses held in the South, without cost to any one save himself.

I flater myself with the thought that I have more sense nad experience than to remain silent and suffer myself and those who have embraced the same calling to be stranded on the quicksands that now confront our crew, without at least entering a feeble protest. Inattention and leaving to others who have less interest at stake, the selection of our guides have in a great measure helped us into our present predicament.

Devotion to a cause is essential in a person who leads. These traits, in full measure, are all found in the one whose claims I urge. Were it not so I would as eagerly pursue the opposite course.

He delights in such work, and is an adept in handling the gavel and selecting topics for consideration. He has never received a penny for his labor and sacrifices all these 20 years of devotion *to the cause of the farmer; neither has he complained, so earnest was he in the work. His many friends and old associates in the work would be pleased to see him at the head of the agricultural department, being satisfied that he would use all the means that a score of years of untiring labor, devotion and experience could suggest to promote the God-sanctioned calling of the toiler.

While I have no charges to bring against anyone who aspires to the place, I do press the claims of Mr. Parker, with no other motive than that of any other "common wealer" as my age (70 years) will sufficiently establish; and that I think it due him for past unremunerated services in the cause which I believe to be the king bolt to all other callings—the producer.

The doctor has native ability and experience, with vim and push enough to insure execution. We need such to guide our sinking craft to a haven of prosperity. Do, for heaven's sake, give us such.

D. M. PAYNE.

American Queen.

In London, no less than in New York, attendants upon places of amusement are annoyed by the talking of their neighbors. The London Truth says:

"What should be done with the people who persist in talking in theatres and concert rooms? The subject is brought up once again by a complaint from a gentleman in the country who came up to hear one of the last performances of 'The Mikado,' at the Savoy. After taking three stalls in the best possible position, he and his party found themselves quite unable to attend to the performance through the ceaseless shatter of a man and two women in neighboring seats. After bearing it patiently for some time he ventured on a mild remonstrance, which led to a temporary cessation of the annoyance, but only temporary. It is not a pleasant thing to have to remonstrate with your neighbors on their behavior at a public entertainment, and for one who will venture on this course a dozen suffer in silence, especially if they happen to be ladies. The nuisance is generally worse in the higher-priced seats, and worst of all in the stalls, because people who go to the theatre merely to pass the time, and without the slightest idea of enjoying the performance, are only to be found in that part of the house."

New York Sun.

The Hon. Jerry Simpson, formerly the Sockless Socrates of Medicine Lodge, but now the silver-wheeled Brummel of the Populists, has made a strange admission to a reporter of our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Post. "It is difficult," Mr. Simpson is reported as saying, "to smash the trusts and combines and other iniquitous combinations." Yet this same Mr. Simpson avers that he is "proud to be called a Populist." If he admits that anything is difficult he has no right to be called a Populist. The first Populist was that astute student of gravitation who tried to lift himself over the fence by grasping the straps of his boots. The second Populist was the stirring man of business who set up a dairy in North Utopia for the manufacture of green cheese from moonbeams. The third Populist was the enthusiast who founded a Society for the Reform of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Nothing is impossible to a Populist. Everything is easy to a Populist, with the exception of silence and a friendly feeling for Wall street. If Mr. Simpson doesn't find it as simple to smash the trusts and combines as it is to sit down, then Mr. Simpson is no good Populist and may justly be regarded as a plutocrat in domino.

FOR
Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books
WRITE
CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.
Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned
Newly Furnished,
And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.
A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY BE THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.

TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
One Month	.50

WEEKLY EDITION, $1.00 A YEAR.

Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

UNION LABEL

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897.

Governor Russell has gone to Wilmington. It is well. That's his home. A fresh breath of the sea breeze may produce a reaction.

With commendable zeal the directory of the Blind Institute are pushing the building of the new dormitory, for which the Legislature appropriated $22,000.

The situation in Washington does not seem to be changed. Men by the thousands remain on the rack and the painter is still employed in trying to paint a dying groan.

If the present management of the Insane Asylum succeed in retaining their positions, and the new management is left out in the cold, it will reflect upon the wisdom (?) of our late legislators. If these things continue, we fear the Governor will call an extraordinary session, and then, good Lord, deliver us!

The Tribune is going into the prediction business, and predicts that this extra session of Congress will not only be a business but an effective session, such an one as will redound to the credit of the statesmen and be helpful to the people.

Some people are getting anxious for Congress to do something—something not necessary to do—and like as not when they do it the same people will damn the act. The fact of the matter is, Congress is pursuing the right course. The fewer measures at this time the better. The first and most important act to perform is to pass the tariff bill; next is some reasonable financial legislation, then ratify the arbitration treaty and take some decisive action on the Cuban question. Other matters can wait.

At the Council meeting in which the Governor undertook to depose the president and directors of the North Carolina railroad, Attorney General Walser was not notified of the meeting, and when the Governor was asked why, he replied that Walser was not a member of the Council. This is not true. The Attorney General is a member of the Council, but Governor Russell has treated Mr. Walser from the start, without reason or cause, with contempt. We have no hesitancy in saying that the people who elected Mr. Walser demand that Gov. Russell notify him of the next meeting of the Council. If not, there will be more to follow.

We notice in Saturday's Charlotte Observer that a petition has been circulated in that city with note on it to Governor Russell thanking him for not appointing W. R. Henry judge, and that the letter of thanks would be forwarded to the Governor next Monday. This is a little piece of spite work that is positively contemptible. We are no partisan of Mr. Henry. He is not a Republican, but so far as we can ascertain he is a gentleman, and not only that but the combined Republican and Populist caucus endorsed him for the judgeship and the Governor flew in the face of this act and refused to appoint him. Further than this we learn that the Charlotte petition is signed by Democrats who have bitterly opposed Mr. Henry, who was enabled by his personal energy to defeat the Democratic party in that county; and this is a Republican administration, elected by the combined efforts of the Republicans and Populists, but because Mr. Henry was a factor in the election of Senator Pritchard, Governor Russell turns him down. Mind, we are not advocating Mr. Henry's claims for anything, but facts are facts, and there are wheels within wheels, and Mr. Henry has cut an important figure in the Republican and Senatorial victory.

KEEP IT FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

From Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, February 25th, 1897.—Editorial.

"A special train bearing Hon. W. C. Whitney, John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan and others passed through Charlotte last night," says the News.

"These gentlemen and their friends were returning from Jekyl Island, near the seacoast, where they went for a few days' sport, consisting of hunting and fishing.

"The train had the right of way over everything on the line."

The above article, heading and all, appeared in the columns of our bright neighbor, the Press-Visitor, yesterday afternoon.

Countrymen! Read again, and ponder over the last paragraph. "The train had the right of way over everything on the line."

The commerce, the business, the necessities of seventy millions of what were once freemen, halted and made to stand aside while Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, W. C. Whitney and their friends passed to their homes from a "few days' sport," fishing and hunting on the coast.

A special train costing thousands of dollars for the trip, furnished free to these money kings, while the poor men of the South who pay for it are in debt, their children poorly clad, and denied an opportunity of education.

Ride on, ye rich men. North Carolina in her poverty is furnishing by way of tribute $120,000 per annum to you, while her own children have less than four months of schooling.

Gentlemen of the Legislature: You are told, 'Do not disturb the lease. 'Tis a sacred contract.' What are ragged, hungry children? Nothing—when you are dealing out gratuities of millions to millionaires.

Weep, my countrymen, weep over this sad calamity delivered so pathetically in the above editorial. Just think of it; a railroad company dare run a special train for the accommodation of rich men; men who are amongst the greatest business men in the country! What! A railroad company dare run its train over its own road as it pleases? We are sorry that Mr. Josephus Daniels and Governor Russell had not the power to stop this or any other train, regardless of consequences, thus employed. What a pity that the Governor and Josephus hadn't a big railroad and a few billions of dollars that they might give us poor devils free rides and clothe the "ragged and hungry children." We grieve that these gentlemen (both honorable gentlemen) are not millionaires, for we know that they would exceed Mr. Rockefeller in charitable deeds, and that certainly they would give billions of money where Mr. Rockefeller has given millions. The difference is Rockefeller has given his millions and nobody ever heard of Russell or Daniels giving a cent to anything, and yet these "poor ragged, hungry children" have been terribly wronged by a railroad carrying these gentlemen over its road, giving the "train the right of way over everything on the line." Horrible! What beloved saints Russell and Daniels are! St. Patrick's memory will sink, in ages to come, into insignificance, when the monumental obelisk of charity has been erected to the memory of Russell and Daniels.

We shall take special pains to notify Messrs. Whitney, Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan, that it is positively offensive for them to travel over a railroad in the South unless they take passage in a second-class coach. We shall take pains to notify the railroads generally that Gov. Russell and Josephus Daniels have issued an edict, to the effect that such things must not come to pass, for the "ragged and hungry children" of North Carolina must be protected, and every time anybody so rides it takes away one more "ragged garment" and probably the last crust of bread. Sad! So sad! And as we think of the sadness of it all, we weep bitter tears and call upon our countrymen to come to the rescue of the "ragged and hungry!"

[The above extract from the News and Observer, printed on the 25th in that paper, was reproduced in slips and circulated among the Legislators in the last days of the session. The object, of course, was to overwhelm our statesmen with a pathetic appeal for the "ragged and hungry children."]

PARTIES AND PARTY LINES.

Our yesterday morning's Washington correspondent said: "How the Populists and Democrats flock together and vote the same way was demonstrated on the first vote in the House today. A solid Populist vote was cast against the continuance of the Reed rules," etc. This is the beginning to the end, for it is evident, and has been for some time, that there is a determination on the part of certain Democrats and Butler Populists to join hands, or rather that class of Democrats are opening the Democratic door for the Populists to walk in (as the spider said to the fly). That party lines will be drawn goes without saying, but the two great issues remain before the country—the tariff and the money question. The latter is not the factor it was, but the agitators will keep it before the people. It is the meat upon which they feed and being a ground-hog case they must continue the hunt. Sick and tired as the great masses of the people were over the free-silver fad, it still remains in the Silver-Dem-Pop's craw, and to eliminate that one idea the prop that sustains the house would be taken away and the whole thing would fall, and trust to Bryan, Jones and Butler to hold up the prop. This combination of Democrats and Populists, or a certain class of Populists, is inevitable, for it is an easy step from the Populist camp to that of the Democrats, for nine out of every ten were once in the Democratic party.

To this party that class of Democrats who supported McKinley and who favor tariff for revenue and the industries cannot find common ground with the combine, no more than they could in the campaign last fall, and again, there are Populists who are not in accord with the leaders of their party and it is doubtful is there can ever be a satisfactory reconciliation.

The Republican party is intact; the masses are in harmony with its leaders, and its leaders are the foremost men in the Nation. They are men who steadily move forward with a purpose and sooner or later achieve that they strive for. The Republican party is moving forward on conservative lines. Conditions are not what they were; times have changed; old issues are made new by conditions and the times, and men of all parties are getting in touch with one another as they never did before, and while there will be no new parties, party men will throw away old-time prejudices and turn to the party that gives the greatest relief to the country and is in the best interest of the people.

RELIEF IS COMING.

The new tariff bill introduced in the House by Chairman Dingley will, in our opinion, be found to remedy the evil effects produced by the Wilson-Gorman monstrosity, which has been hanging over the people of this country like a black pall. It will be a matter of great rejoicing throughout the land when this bill passes and goes into effect. The Associated Press dispatches in yesterday morning's Tribune gave a splendid synopsis of the bill, and from it any reader can understand just what it means. It has two purposes: To raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries. There has been over $300,000,000 deficiency in government expenses for the lack of sufficent revenue. There has been a suspension of industry in all branches of manufacturing that has paralyzed trade and impoverished manufacturers and starved the operators. All that misery ceases after a reasonable time from the passage of the new tariff bill. The election of McKinley, of course, foreshadowed such results, and it is pleasing to know that Congress takes immediate steps to carry out the pledges of the Republican party, and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere to make this bill take effect the first of May.

The country has suffered as no other country has, in the absence of famine or scourge, and the hope of relief by such acts as the Dingley bill will carry hope and courage to every heart. Even our Democratic friends (not Bryan Democrats) will hail with delight the relief such a bill will give to the government and the people.

The carefulness with which the measure has been prepared and the wisdom of the brainiest men in the Republican party expended in its execution, guarantees a relief that must be welcomed with great joy. Except actual theoretic free traders and Bryan calamity-howlers, we believe a great mass of the best element of the Democratic party will approve the bill.

THE GOVERNOR IS CONSISTENT.

Does the Governor really believe that The Tribune will not be long here below to trouble him, but will soon go up the spout, or where the woodbine twineth? The Governor is positively consistent. We remember that weeks before, ah, months before The Tribune saw the light of day, Governor Russell informed one of the management that he was a d——n fool to put his money in a Republican newspaper in North Carolina. The Governor's course throughout the campaign left the impression that his Republicanism was of the scaly kind. It was hard to keep the old fellow in line and when he learned the result of the election he hastened to inform those who had elected him that "he intended to be governor." His tendency all along has been Populistic, and if the man is a Republican, then we have mistaken a schooling of forty years in Republicanism.

We speak of this regretfully; but when men have no sense or reason or founded upon fundamental principles of their party, we feel justified in giving publicity to the fact.

It is no new thought of Gov. Russell to damn and prophesy our failure, and while we desire to be respectful we can not refrain from recalling Editor Dana's characterization of Cleveland as the "Stuffed Prophet." The Governor foreshadowed evil before the child was born, and since its birth and in its tender youth swears it shall not live to annoy him. Ah, me!

THIS IS THE SITUATION.

President McKinley in his message calling the Congress together in extraordinary session sums up the situation and reasons for the action in such a succinct and conclusive manner that it is, in our opinion, well to reproduce it. The opening paragraph reads as follows: "Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I frel that your assembling in extraornary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected."

AT THE FOOT OF THE CLASS.

Webster's Weekly, in a criticism of the Observer, says:

As we have understood it all along, the fight of the anti-lease men has been to have the legality of the lease tested in our courts. If it is sustained, the matter is there ended; if not, the anti-lease men cannot be called repudiators for insisting that an illegal and wretched bargain be set aside and the best piece of railroad property in the South be put up to the highest bidder.

The fight of the anti-lease men was to have the legality tested. Why? Because a 99-year lease is for too long a time. Why then did they not pass the 30-year lease substitute? The Weekly also says:

Nearly every Republican of importance in the State was at Raleigh fighting the (Avery) bill.

Yet the head of the Republican party, claiming to represent the popular will of the party, was for it. It was his bill.—Charlotte Observer.

The Charlotte Observer will please excuse us. The gentleman he refers to as at the head of the Republican party is nit. He was, by the "skin of his teeth," put there, like the boy in the old-time school got at the head of his spelling class and was turned down until he reached the foot. See?

COMMENDABLE ACTION.

One of the first duties which the new directory of the Blind Institute performed at their first meeting was to authorize Superintendent Ray to make a visiting tour of similar Institutes in this country and Canada. We regard this action as an act of wisdom. There is no public Institute that is perfect in detail, and in order to better perfect them it is absolutely necessary that their management should be given the opportunity to study similar Institutes, and this is one of those the most intricate and requires the greatest care and judgment, and we have no doubt but that Mr. Ray, with his already excellent knowledge of the management of a Blind Institute, will easily grasp a new thing and adopt it.

STATE FAIR.

The directors of the North Carolina Agricultural Society met Monday and decided to open the State Fair on the 18th of October next, closing on the 23d. The directory are of the opinion that the prospects for the Fair this fall are brighter than ever before. A greater effort will be made this year to advertise it, and inducements will be more satisfactory to exhibitors.

In this connection The Tribune earnestly urges the people of the State to take interest in this Fair. This paper will make a special effort in the advocacy of the exhibit and give it as wide circulation as possible. The greater the encouragement to the directory as the arrangements are being made, the better and more satisfactory will the Fair be.

A recent Raleigh letter said that the shape into which the lease question had been placed by the Governor, put out of the bounds of possibility fusion of the Populists and Democrats. If that should be the fact, then we have made some gain out of all the jangle. Straight Democracy forever!—Asheville Citizen.

And yet the leading Democratic newspaper of the State (News and Observer) played into the hands of the Populists and to all intents and purposes was the organ and defender of the Governor, and between them they carried the Populists and a small minority of the Republicans. The majority of Republicans and Democrats voted together. If the News and Observer voices the Democratic party its course since the convening of the legislature indicates a desire to fuse with the Butler Populists. The Citizen must bear in mind there is a "minority" Populist party.

The faculty which some persons possess of creating something out of nothing is the greatest wonder of the world, and probably always will be. The most recent manifestation of this phenomenon is the hue and cry which is being raised against the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Babb as chaplain at the State Prison. The News and Observer, with its usual faculty for inaccuracy, says that Mr. Babb will get this position and protests against such a man "leading the convicts to Jesus." Well, as to the character or qualifications of Mr. Babb to perform these ministerial duties, we have nothing to say pro or con, because all this chat is simply supremely silly. We shall state now for once and all that no such position as chaplain for the Prison was created, and certainly no one can fill an office which doesn't exist.

The News and Observer hornswaggled several ministers of the gospel into testifying to the disreputable character of a brother minister. That paper imagined it had a big sensation and published a lot of stuff and testimonies in denunciation of Rev. Babb's appointment as chaplain of the State prison, when there is no such an office and no such appointment made. The News and Observer must be hard up for news, and yet The Tribune never has space enough to get in the news it has on its files.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF

The Bill Considered by Ways and Means Committee.

THE VARIOUS SCHEDULES EXPLAINED

SUGAR WILL YIELD SIXTEEN MILLIONS INCREASE.

Democrats State Objections and Want Time for Amendments—May be Reported Tomorrow—May be Passed in Two Weeks.

Washington, March 16.—The new tariff bill was considered to-day by the Ways and Means Committee. The morning session lasted three hours. The time was occupied principally in discussing the several schedules and explaining the reasons for various increases. These explanations were made by the members who were most conversant with the work. The suggestion that the bill be reported Thursday met with strong opposition from the minority.

The chairman disclaimed any purpose of curtailing the opportunities for offering amendments, but pointed out the necessity for getting the bill before the House at the earliest moment. The Democrats insisted that they only desired time in which to offer such amendments as justice and logic demanded.

It was explained that no special assignments of work were made, but that the committee worked together as a whole except in cases where certain members from their familiarity with the subject were given the practical control of a schedule. Mr. Russell, of Conn., it appears, was largely responsible for the woolen schedule which was explained by him. Similarly the changes in the agricultural schedule were interpreted by Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa.

The iron and steel and glass schedules were explained by Mr. Dazell, of Pennsylvania, sugar by Mr. Payne, of New York, and wood by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota.

Mr. Dolliver stated in reference to the agricultural schedule that the changes were more in form than substance. The duty on animals was less than the McKinley rate. So far as oranges were concerned, the duty was assessed by the pound instead of by the bulk, in order to secure a more equitable adjustment in the collection of the duty. The increased rate on broken rice was made to prevent evasion of the present law. Chicory root, hitherto free, was now dutiable at 3 cents a pound inasmuch as the industry had been recently established in the West of preparing it as a substitute for coffee.

Mr. Payne was asked as to the amount of revenue the sugar schedule would produce. He could not say, but thought the increase would be about $16,000,000. Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, estimated the revenue from sugar to be fifty millions per annum.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, referring to the glass schedule, desired information as to the increases in small glass. Mr. Dalzell replied that the committee found that duty on small glass was not protective, and that an equalization had been made by lowering the duty on the higher grades. There was some criticism from the Democrats of transferring cotton ties from the free list to the dutiable list, but it elicited no explanation from the majority, although Mr. Wheeler asserted that we were now exporting cotton ties in great quantities to countries so remote as India.

The Democrats also criticised the increased rate on timber for spars and wharves and for the construction of telegraph lines to which the Republicans responded by stating the reasons which had led to them.

It was developed incidentally that the tariff on 95 per cent. of the sugar importations will yield an advalorem duty of 72 per cent.

It was decided at the afternoon meeting of the committee that an adjournment should be taken from this evening until 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The purpose of this was to permit the Democratic members to study the bill and to prepare the amendments which they propose offering when the committee reassembles. The minority will to-morrow afternoon meet at the capitol and decide upon the line of policy to be pursued by them.

It is still undecided if the bill shall be reported Thursday, but the Democratic members believe it to be the intention of the majority. The understanding is that if the bill be reported that it will be at once taken up for consideration without waiting for the Democratic minority to report. Some of the Republican members think two weeks should suffice for debating the measure in the House.

The liquor schedule was the first to be considered this afternoon. Mr. Evans of Kentucky, who was prominently identified with its preparation, explained its provisions. He showed how the duty on brandy had been increased from one dollar and eighty cents to two dollars and fifty cents a gallon, and pointed to advantages that the producers of France would gain if that Government would give this country a corresponding advantage on our exports. He showed that the rates in the liquor schedule were substantially a return to those in the McKinley law. Mr. Wheeler of Alabama referred to the famous profits which the manufacturers of a certain grade of liquors enjoy in this country owing of the excessive protection which enables them to sell a cheap article at enormous profit.

Mr. Russell of Connecticut was questioned as to the various paragraphs constituting the cotton schedule.

The schedule relating to flax and jute was discussed by paragraphs, and the inquiries of the Democrats were answered by Mr. Payne of New York.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois explained the provisions of the woolen schedule.

Mr. Russell was next called upon to explain the silk and paper schedules, which he did in extenso. The latter schedule, he said, differed little if any from the present law.

It was explained that buttons of all kinds were placed in a paragraph by themselves, at a rate between the old and the present law in order to simplify the collection of the revenue.

A further explanation was made with reference to a number of articles now on the free list on which a duty has been placed. The reason was that the change was necessary in order to secure additional revenue.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1897

TREASURER WORTH TABULATES THE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

Where the State's Money Goes—Expenses of the Assembly Shown—Sources of Revenue in 1896.

State Treasurer Worth has carefully reviewed the acts of the past General Assembly and estimated what the expenses of the State will be for the year 1897. In all propability the expenses will not reach this amount.

For instance several contingent appropriations were made and it may not be found necessary to use all or even a part of such appropriations. The growing importance of the State and the unavoidable expansion of our State institutions necessitated a larger appropriation than was made two years ago. The following is the table as prepared by the Treasurer:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1897.

J. M. Early, contested election expenses (1895),	$ 131 00
N. B. Broughton, contested expenses,	250 00
Jas. H. Young, contested election expenses,	250 00
R. M. Ransom, contested election expenses,	189 00
J. S. Reed, contested election expenses,	189 00
W. S. Clanton, contested election expenses,	189 00
Williamson, contested election expenses,	189 00
W. H. Crews, contested election expenses,	100 00
A. J. Field, contested election expenses,	100 00
Portrait of Vance,	500 00
A. Williams & Co., Stationery,	159 05
Raleigh Stationery Co.,	38 64
To re-imburse John Boyer,	125 00
To re-imburse Commercial & Farmers' Bank,	99 40
To establish State line,	300 00
To re-imburse Cherokee Indians,	200 00
To purchase Moore's Creek Battle Ground,	200 00
Expenses of Committees visiting State Institutions,	343 85
Repairs on Governor's Mansion,	600 00
Jas. I. Moore, legal services,	200 00
Starkey Hare,	20 80
Tabulating Election returns,	88 00
Ventilation and repairs, Hall of Representatives,	129 60
Institution for D. D. and B., Improvements,	34,500 00
Institution for D. D. and B., Improvements (regular),	40,000 00
State Normal and Industrial School for Girls,	12,500 00
State Normal and Industrial additional appropriation,	12,500 00
State University, Regular,	20,000 00
State University, Extra,	5,000 00
School building for D. and D. for years '97 and '98 each,	10,000 00
School for Deaf and Dumb, per annum,	35,000 00
School for D. D. and B., Raleigh, Imp'ts Colored Dept.,	23,000 00
School for training colored teachers,	5,000 00
Colored Normal Schools, additional,	4,000 00
Central Hospital for the Insane, Raleigh,	55,450 00
State Hospital for the colored insane,	40,000 00
Department for the Criminal Insane,	3,000 00
Normal and Industrial Institute, Elizabeth City, colored,	500 00
Agricultral and Mechanical College, Improvements,	5,000 00
Agricultural and Mechanical College, colored,	5,000 00
Colored Normal Schools, Regular appropriation,	8,500 00
Expenses of General Assembly,	73,000 00
Executive Department,	26,000 00
Railroad Commission,	11,000 00
Bureau of Labor Statistics,	3,500 00
Agricultural Societies,	2,250 00
Capitol Square,	600 00
Conveying Convicts to Penitentiary,	8,000 00
Fugitives, rewards and advertising for,	2,000 00
Interest on four per cent. State debt,	133,000 00
Oxford Orphan Asylum,	10,000 00
Colored Orphan Asylum,	3,000 00
Geological survey,	10,000 00
Pensions,	105,000 00
Public printing,	17,000 00
Sheriffs for settling State taxes,	1,000 00
State Board of Health,	2,000 00
State Guard,	6,000 00
State Library,	500 00
Soldiers' Home,	8,500 00
General contingent account,	30,000 00
Penitentiary,	20,000 00
Penitentiary contingent,	25,000 00
College of Agriculture and Mechanics, colored,	7,500 00
State Fireman's Association,	2,500 00
Guilford Battle Ground,	500 00
Total,	$981,290 84

The only probable estimate for the State's receipts for 1897 is the income for 1896, which is found in the table given below. It will be seen by a comparison of the two that the revenue to the State in 1897 must exceed the amount received in 1896, or there will be a deficit in the State Treasury.

RECEIPTS FOR 1896.

Alexander County Bonds,	1,000 00
Bank License Tax,	6,333 71
Building and Loan Association Tax,	787 50
Building and Loan Association Stock Tax,	1,464 27
Druggist's Liquor License,	641 97
Express Companies,	3,000 00
Interest on bonds belonging to the State,	5,000 00
Insurance companies, tax on,	46,333 03
Mercantile agencies,	505 00
Piano and Organ Dealers, tax on,	1,750 00
Public and Special Taxes,	529,891 40
Seal Taxes, all Departments,	849 08
Sewing Machine License,	2,400 00
Telegraph and Telephone Companies,	1,403 25
Pension tax,	105,000 00
Total,	$706,359 25

These tables include only what passes directly through the treasurer's office. It will be seen that unless the State's revenue is larger in '97 than it was in '96, there will be a deficit in the treasury.

BEFORE THE BATTLE

Both Fighters Confident of Winning Championship.

THE WEATHER PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

NOT LIKELY TO BE MORE THAN FIFTEEN ROUNDS.

Two Minor Affairs to Follow the Big Battle—Sporting Men Find it Difficult to Pick the Winner—A Short and Hot Fight Predicted.

Carson, Nev., March 16.—The last twelve hours of day-light remaining before the greatest struggle in the history of pugilism begins were ushered in with lowered skies and a threatening atmosphere. Fortunately, however, the sun came to the front, and its glorious rays dispelled all gloom. The early outlook had the effect of making both Corbett and Fitzsimmons do a little more work than they had intended to on the day before the battle. Fearing to take any chances under existing atmospherical conditions, both men exercised with a view to keeping their wind up in case of a possible postponement. Nothing short of rain or snow storm will bring about such a postponement, however, and all indications tend to show that fair weather will be vouchsafed to-morrow.

The long-looked for specials from East and West arrived to-day and discharged additions to the crowd which already has severely taxed the resources of the town. But the attendance at the ringside will not be as large as was anticipated. Between 4,000 and 5,000 people will perhaps be a careful estimate of the number who will see the meeeting of the two men which took nearly two years and the expenditure of thousands of dollars to bring about.

Visitors kept arriving and departing from Shaw's Springs and Cook's ranch all day, and the roads between Carson and the training quarters presented a busy scene with its constant stream of vehicles of all kinds. P. J. Corbett, Jim's father, arrived by one of the Western specials shortly after noon. William A. Brady met him and drove him out to the Springs, where they found Jim busy entertaining a number of friends from all over the States.

For every one the big fellow had a pleasant greeting and cheerful, confident word. In fact, Corbett never seemed in better spirits since he began training than he did on this, the eve of the contest.

Fitzsimmons' visitors had to wait some time before Bob put in an appearance at the ranch, as he was making hay while the sun shone and taking advantage of the bright spell, did some jogging along the road. When he returned and had a rub down, he was in evidence, and his conversation showed just as much faith in his winning star as his rival displayed. This overwhelming confidence on both sides is a bit of a puzzle to all the sports. It is undoubtedly genuine in the two men, and tends to still further shake the ideas of any one who is inclined to waver about picking the winner.

If the victory had to be decided by the amount of confidence entertained by the rivals, the referee would have a much harder task than that which will be undertaken by referee George Siler to-morrow, and the contest will probably be prolonged to a much greater degree than is looked for under Queensberry rules. The prevailing opinion seems that the duration will be limited to fifteen rounds. Judging by the betting, this number is the favorite, while under ten rounds comes in a second choice. No one is inclined to think that the battle will be a long one. The interpretation of the rules which allows hitting in clinches and breakaways, appears to account in a great measure for the popular idea of a short fight.

Dan Stuart, it is evident, assumes with the majority since he has put on the two smaller fights to follow the big event.

The betting remained about the same all day. There is plenty of Corbett money in sight, but Fitzsimmons' cash is not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to make the pencillers change the odds of 6½ to 10 on the Californian. Parisni utuals, with Corbett, Green and Hawkins as the pick of the combinations, were very slow, and there were scarcely any buyers for Fitzsimmons, Smith and Flaherty.

It was not quite the day of rest at the camps that was anticipated, although both men laid up considerably and dispensed with the sparring end of the programme entirely. Corbett played three games of hand-ball and then took a turn at the punching bag in the morring. Light foot work in the hand-ball court followed, and then Jim was rubbed down. After he was dressed he received callers, and stood chatting outside the court for nearly half an hour. Corbett was in a particularly cheerful humor, and seemed much pleased at the number of his visitors. Among those who drove out to the Springs, were Ida Fuller, whose sister, La Lole, is an old friend of the Californian. Billy Woods and Jeffries were about as contented a looking pair as could be found in the vicinity to-day since they had a rest from Jim's gentle manipulations. McVey also wore a jaunty smile, which was absent during the days when his head was battered against the wooden walls of the gymnasium. Later in the afternoon, Jim went for a short walk, and came home with a series of sprints.

At Cook's, Hickey and Stenzeler had time to compare notes on past injuries, as they were not scheduled to put on the gloves.

Roeber, however, had to push and shove for a few minutes, while the Champion tried out his wind. Bob then took a turn at the bag and sprinted around the yard a few times. A little road-work wound up the proceedings.

Both parties turned in early, to get a good long rest before the eventful hour. According to to-night's arrangements, Corbett will, perhaps, take a short walk in the morning, and then drive to the arena. Of course the weather will have a great deal to do with the plans of both men.

Professor Walter Watson, of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, who is credited with having brought out Corbett's boxing abilities, was probably the most welcomed visitor at the Californian's quarters to-day.

"Come in and take a flash at me, Walter," said Jim after a hand shake. "Your opinion ought to settle the question of my condition."

Watson followed the champion's father, P. J. Corbett, into Jim's cottage where the examination took place. Jim stripped to the waist, and Watson thumped him and kneaded every muscle on his trunk. Mr. Corbett, senior, adjusted his spectacles and watched the process.

"You'r down pretty fine, Jim, pretty fine," said Watson. "Not too fine, understand me, just about right, I should think. I never saw your muscles so hard. They show up through the skin more than before. Perhaps that is why you appear to be drawn down so much. Your neck is bigger than it used to be, I think. Have you been saving your right? Your left seems to be bigger than I ever saw it. If you were a stranger, I should say you intended to fight this battle with one hand. Your right shoulder muscles strike me as having just about the proper development. Perhaps I should not be critical, but I know you take some stock in what I'm saying. You are harder than you were in former years, and carry less beef on you. I should say that you were in absolutely perfect condition for a man of your age and development. The more I look at you the better I like your appearance. If, as you claim, your bellows are all right, the championship will stay in San Francisco."

Jim's father had not much to say.

"Jim seems to have muscles sticking out all over him," was the old gentleman's comment.

"His face aint so thin. His shoulders look very big to me. Come to think of it, I never saw them look so large. Now so far as his color goes, I want to tell you right now that he never looked better. The lines about the eyes are perfectly natural. I had them when I was his age. Jim and Joe take after me, you know, and I am satisfied with the lad's appearance, and if he don't win, well, he shouldn't have any excuse to offer the folks at home."

Jack McAuliffe, the ex-lightweight champion, attracted some attention on Carson streets this afternoon. "I have not seen either of the big fellows stripped," said Jack to a crowd in front of Stuart's office. "You can tell a great deal by a man's appearance, and much more by seeing him stripped, but according to my notion, both Jim and Bob are finer than silk. Why shouldn't they be? I think the pace will be so hot that the fight will not last more than six rounds. Judging by their talk to me, they aint going to do much dancing about and drawing out, as it were. The fight is for blood, and it will be all over by 11 o'clock to-morrow if the sun shines."

Wyatt Earp, who referred the Sharkey-Fitzsimmons contest, sized up the heavy-weights this morning. Earp is a secretive man naturally, and he had nothing much to say when he came back from Shaw's Springs. "I thought might not be as good as he is reported," he drawled. "He looks mighty determined though, and I don't believe he is afraid of an anaconda. Fitzsimmons is as heavy as when he fought Sharkey. Maybe he is worrying. The man with the most nerve is going to win this fight. Both of them are well fixed for that argument to-day."

If expert opinion counts for anything, the battle will be a short one.

A few guesses as to the number of rounds follow:

W. A. Brady—Not less than four, and not more than eight rounds.

Martin Julian— Fitzsimmons will knock Corbett's head off before the fifth round is over.

Billy Delaney—I look for a fast fight; Corbett will get Fitzsimmons' measure in two or three rounds. There is too much at stake for either man to run any risk by rushing. Ten rounds ought to decide matters.

Ernest Roeber—If the morning is cold they will fight fast. Fitzsimmons will get in his work about the fifth round. I think Corbett will get rattled and run into a knockout about that time.

Charley White—It will be the fastest fight between heavy-weights in the history of pugilism. Corbett will fool them on his punching power. Six or eight rounds will see the last of Fitzsimmons.

Dan Hickey—The man who gets the first punch in will likely win. Fitzsimmons will be cooler than Corbett, and if Jim forces matters Bob will get to his jaw before seven rounds are over.

Billy Woods—Fitzsimmons will never put a glove on Corbett. If he can stand up before Jim for three rounds he is a better man than he was when I sparred with him.

Jack Stenzler—Corbett will lose his head when he finds that Bob can hit him, and Bob will knock him out inside of four rounds, sure.

William Muldoon—The two men are in such perfect condition that I hardly think the fight will last more than thirty minutes.

Jack McAuliffe—It is a grudge fight, and no time will be wasted. The man who keeps his head will win in short order.

Tom Sharkey—The kinetoscope people wont need much tape for this fight. The men will go at each other like tigers, and it will all be over in less than twenty minutes.

Billy Madden—We will never live to see such a fast fight between two men. They have old scores to settle, and it wont take them long to do it.

Al Smith—I don't think it will be a very long fight. Corbett usually trims his man in short order, understand me, and Fitzsimmons wont lose much time, either. We wont have to wait long for the finish.

Jim Wakely—Six rounds will tell the tale if I am a judge. These fellows have plenty of speed, and there wont be any fooling on either side.

Notwithstanding these predictions, the talent are buying pools on rounds ten to fifteen.

The hackmen are rapidly becoming rich, and the quiet as unscrupulous as their brethren in the large cities.

This afternoon ex-Senator John J. Ingalls yielded two dollars in exchange for a carriage ride of two hundred yards. He was rescued from the grasp of the hack-driver by friends who steered him to a place of safety.

Over at the Coliseum everything is quiet. The guideons are all in place, and press seats have been squared off and filled with chairs. The kinetoscope apparatus is in readiness for instant use, and three men are guarding it against possible intruders. A Pinkerton man stands at every entrance, and no body is admitted without a good excuse.

Stuart's office has been jammed with ticket-buyers all day. The high-priced seats are most in demand, but there are purchasers for all grades. Three stalwart detectives are on guard within the office, and a fourth is stationed outside the door. Secretary Wheelock claims that more than 4,000 have been sold, but there is no way of verrifying his figures. Stuart says he can see daylight already, and that any number over 3,000 will let him out a winner. There is only one candidate for master of ceremonies, Billy Jordan, of San Francisco, but he is practically unknown to Stuart, and may not get the place. The official time keeper is also to be selected.

New Shoe Store!

. . OPENING OF . .

NEW SPRING SHOES

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, Over $6,000,000.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . . **TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!**

For sale by JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent, 129 Fayetteville Street.

Call and see it.

THE RAGING MISSISSIPPI

The Lower Valley Converted into a Great Inland Sea.

NUMEROUS DEATHS BY DROWNING

VAST AREAS DESOLATED BY THE RISING FLOODS.

Thousands of People Rendered Homeless — Hundreds Rescued — Hundreds More with No Prospect of Relief.

Memphis, March 16.—The Valley of the lower Mississippi is a vast inland sea. Death, desolation and distress is spreading from as far north as Bird's Point, Mo., to the country below Helena, Arkansas. The heavy rainfall of the past fortnight in the Ohio Valley and the consequent floods are the immediate causes of the frightful swelling in the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Cairo and south of there.

The break in the levee near Nodena, Arkansas, Saturday, has wrought havoc in Mississippi county, which is virtually at the mercy of the raging torrent. Many persons are thought to have perished in this vicinity. Twenty-five negroes are reported drowned in Bushy Bayou. For miles and miles, west of Memphis, every home has been abandoned.

One planter, J. L. Butler, tells a terrible story of the destruction of farm houses, property and cattle, but he reports only one drowning. He, however, fears that the loss of life will be great.

The break in the levee is widening and no power on earth can stop the crevasse. Six hundred people have been brought to Memphis from Crittenden county, most of them from Marion, Ark.

Many were in a state of starvation when they arrived. The steamer Minnehaha has returned from a trip to Island Forty, five miles north of Mound City, where several families were found.

The women in water up to their waists, and two of them were holding babies in arms.

Caruthersville, Mo., March 16.—The water is rising here at the rate of nearly an inch per hour. Work on the levee is being kept up night and day. At Osceola, Ark., the levee broke yesterday and the floods are doing great damake in that section. At Tyler, thirteen miles below here, ten families were driven from their homes, and are camped on a saw-dust pile.

At Cottonwood, nine miles below, the water is nearly a foot deep in business houses and dwellings.

At Gayoso, six miles above here, the water is all over the town, and from three to twelve inches deep in the houses.

Prisoners had to be removed from the jail to the court-house to escape the water.

Memphis, Tenn., March 16.—So far as reported with reliability to-night, there have been but two drownings on the flood, both being negroes, in the vicinity of Marion, Arkansas. Stories of rescue by the half-dozen or more steamers engaged in the work, and vessels arriving from above and below have, however, added highly thrilling features to the situation. From refugees arriving from back of Marion, it was learned that hundreds of people in that section were in the water and without means to escape. Accordingly, a light draught steamer was pushed in that direction as far as possible, and skiffs penetrated even further. The result was the rescue of scores of sufferers. On President's Island, below here, a large number was found in the water and brought out.

On Island Forty, above, a report came that there were between fifty and a hundred people in between three and four feet of water, and a steamer was dispatched to their relief. The steamers Mary Morton and W. F. Nisbet, from above, brought tidings of desolation and distress all along the river for a hundred miles or more. The latter's officers declared that there were certainly hundreds of people for whom there was not prospect of relief. Every piece of ground along the river above water was crowded with people and live stock, and in one instance their place of refuge was a saw-dust mound, which was being steadily swept away from under them. The Yazoo river at Greenwood, Miss., is at flood tide with the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha pouring great volumes into it. All of this goes into the Mississippi to increase its floods. Helena, Arkansas, reports the Mississippi two feet four inches below the highest mark, rising, and with rain all last night and to-day. That correspondent also reports an expected levee break at Modoc, near there. Reinforced government crews are now engaged in "sacking" it.

Hileman was Speaker, but being too timid to resort to the revolutionary tactics that characterized the last few days' proceedings in the House, pretended he was sick and deputized Cook to take his place. Cook ruled any way that pleased him, and brought about a scene last Friday unequalled in the history of the State. The minority to which Cook belonged were trying to prevent the majority from passing the Senate substitute to make the lease of the North Carolina thirty instead of ninety-nine years. The majority finding they could not pass it agreed to table it, and it was carried, the Populists voting down an amendment to make the rental 10 instead 7 per cent.—Wilson Times.

GREEN FRONT SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKEY, WINES,

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA CORN WHISKEY

A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

STRAW MATTING WEEK:

Monday, March 15th, to Saturday, March 20th.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Your choice in Straw Mattings should be made this week from our grand aggregate of new ideas, The patterns are not only new, but exceedingly artistic and handsome—the best, in fact, that could be selected from the importer's offerings for the season. The largest and grandest display of Straw Mattings ever exhibited in Raleigh. The prices are very moderate, and we make and lay them free.

CHINA.

PHENIX.—A jointless China Matting, extra heavy, reversable, both sides smooth, colors fast. The best China Matting for wear. This season's price, per yard.....35c.

CLOVER.—A good contract jointless China Matting, very heavy and smooth, lays well on the floor, and wears to perfection. This season's price, per yard, 25c.

H. M.—A contract fancy China, that experience has proven will wear well. This season's price, per yard.....18c.

XX.—A fancy China Matting, good and heavy, will go with this season's price, per yard.....15c.

JAPAN.

RUBY.—A double woven Japanese Meatting, diffrent pattern on each side, linen warp, and lays just like a carpet. The designs are beautiful and artistic. This matting is something entirely new, never being shown in Raleigh before. It is worth your time to see this matting alone. To introduce this matting, we we have made the price per yard, made and laid.....65c.

NIPPON.—A Japanese Matting tracking for halls; borders on each side, and inverted figures in the center. This is also new to this market, and a happy thought for halls. One yard wide and extra heavy, we make the price.... 40c.

KIOTO.—A Japanese Matting that looks and wears like carpet. The designs on this matting are beautiful. Colors fast. This season's price.....50c.

Five hundred rolls, and hundreds and hundreds of patterns to select from—by far the greatest showing of Straw Mattings ever exhibited here. Our description of the few lines named will give you a faint idea only of the grand showing we make. You should buy now while the assortments are complete. The choice ones are sure to go first.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

The Greater Berwangers.

SPRING CLAIMS YOUR THOUGHTS AND OURS NOW.

All our improvements are not entirely completed, but they are too far along to interfere with your convenience. You will find us ready to talk spring fashions and show spring styles.

We never approached a new season so confidently. We have bettered Raleigh's best store, widened its service, raised its value-standard, lowered its price-scale. But it's Berwanger's still. The same old reliable servant of the people. Success hasn't turned our heads. Only prodded us on—kept us striving to improve. No store ever had greater encouragement; no community ever had a more complete and perfect store. There's got to be a leader, you know—a pusher ahead. Plenty of followers in our footsteps, but the strides are too long, They can't catch up. The pace is too rapid.

The betterment is in reality—not in prophecy. You can see the spring suits. They are the first in want. We can show you the latest patterns of the fashion centry—$7.50 to $25. Styles by the hundreds. Model suits. Largest Variety is one of the things you are sure of here; Best Value is another; Lowest Price is another. That is about all there is to satisfaction, and the satisfaction is guaranteed.

Spring Hats. Spring Suits, Spring Furnishings.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

Prodding the Railroads.

Manufacturers' Record.

So-called legislators in different parts of the country have recently attempted to place upon the statute books measures arbitrarily reducing rates on railroads or placing them in charge of commissions with dictatorial power. Such unwarranted and unwise conduct is usually a manifestation of ignorance or of a spirit that sees, in attacks upon railroads and other corporations, opportunities for largely supplementing meagre salaries or for winning the rewards of cheap demagogism. Unfortunately, too, ignorance and demagogism are frequently united in the same individual, who acts upon the theory that because one corporation has abused its privileges, there must be something radically wrong in all aggregations of capital, or because mismanagement and bad methods prevailed in the earlier stages of railroad development, the railroads are legitimate prey for him.

The only redress against the demagogue is public opinion, sharply and promptly exerted against him at the right time, but ignorance may be removed by the proper presentation of truth. It may not suffice to show that railroad companies have, as a result of competition, reduced their rates without compulsory legislation, or that further reduction means smaller pay for an army of employees, but additional facts may be presented which should convince the average lawmakers of the danger of rushing heedlessly into a field full of difficulties even for experts. Consideration of the accompanying table, based upon figures of Poor's Manual, accepted as authoritative by everybody, will give an insight into the history of railways in recent years and their present condition:

1891.	
Number of systems	65
Miles operated	106,458
Passenger earnings per mile.	$2,087
Freight earnings per mile	$5,471
Net earnings per mile	$2,615
Average mile passenger rate	2.147 cts.
Average mile ton rate	.913 cts.
Interest p. ct. on bonded debt.	4.76 p. ct.
Dividens per cent of stock	2.46 p. ct.
1892.	
Number of systems	65
Miles operated	109,477
Passenger earnings per mile.	$2,096
Freight earnings per mil	$5,691
Net earnings per mile	$2,575
Average mile passenger rate.	2,129 cts.
Average mile ton rate	.880 cts.
Interest p. ct. on bonded debt	4.89 p. ct.
Dividends per cent. of stock	2.43 p. ct.
1893.	
Number of systems	64
Miles operated	112,023
Passenger earnings per mile	$2,165
Freight earnings per mile	$5,402
Net earnings per mile	$2,745
Average mile passenger rate.	2.041 cts.
Average mile per ton	.881 cts.
Interest p. ct. on bonded debt	4.75 p. ct.
Dividends per cent of stock	2.40 p. ct.
1894.	
Number of systems	62
Miles operated	110,674
Passenger earnings per mile	$1,928
Freight earnings per mile	$4,758
Net earnings per mile	$2,232
Average miles passenger rate	2.005 cts.
Average mile ton rate	.832 cts.
Interest p. ct. on bonded debt.	4.88 p. ct.
Dividends per cent of stock	2.28 p. ct.
1895.	
Number of systems	59
Miles operated	110,031
Passenger earnings per mile	$1,774
Freight earnings per mile	$5,098
Net earnings per mile	$2,282
Average mile passenger rate.	2.016 cts.
Average mile ton rate	.834 cts.
Interest p. ct. of bonded debt.	4.89 p. ct.
Dividends per cent of stock	1.95 p. ct.

These figures for the leading trunk lines may be regarded as typical of all, though the reduction in rates on southern and southwestern roads and the consequent decrease in earnings have been even more marked than on the main trunk lines. They show, first, that between 1891 and 1895 the passenger earnings per mile decreased from $2,087 to $1,774, the large increase of passenger traffic in 1893, on account of the World's Fair, raising the average to $2,165. In the same period freight earnings per mile decreased from $5,471 to $5,098, the low notch of $4,758 having been reached in 1894, and the net earnings per mile decreased from $2,615 to $2,282. Hence it is readily understood why returns on money invested in railroad stock show a steady falling off from 2.46 per cent to 1.95 per cent., while returns on capital invested in the companies' bonds have increased from 4.76 per cent. to 4.80 per cent. In 1885 the total capital investment in all the railroads in the United States was $7,842,533,179, the gross earnings were 9.9 per cent and the net earnings 3.4 per cent on the capital. In 1895 the investment was $11,362,985,080, the gross earnings 9.7 per cent and the net earnings 2.9 per cent. A result of this shrinkage of earnings was that though in 1893 the railroads had a surplus of $20,653,841 after payment of interest and dividends, there was a deficit of $7,824,731 in 1894 and of $6,829,546 in 1895.

Another fact to be considered is the increase of taxation which must be deducted from the net earnings. For example, the taxes paid by the Chicago and Alton road consumed 7.51 per cent of its net earnings in 1886 and 11.27 per cent in 1896. Or, taking all the railroads of the country into account, an equally marked discrepancy is noted in the decrease in seven years, between 1888 and 1895, of $70 in gross traffic earnings per mile, of $160 in net income per mile, and the increase in taxation of $66 per mile. This additional taxation reduces the suprlus or increases the deficit remaining after payment of interest and dividends.

These deficits, these diminishing dividends, are to a certain extent statistical records of a cramping of resources, with consequent reduction of the force of employees and general depression in the territory traversed by the railroads. Their explanation is not to be found alone in smaller passenger traffic, practically stationary freight earnings or the sequence of past mismanagement. Side by side with these important influences, the outgrowth of financial instability, must be placed the steady lowering of rates. This has continued until it is felt that the point just escaping wreck for many has been reached. While managements are not disposed to raise rates, they resist any efforts to lower them still further. The reasonable mind sees in such resistance not merely an act of self-defense, but a purpose to save from ruin one of the most potent elements for the development of the country. Especially true is this of many of the southern railroads. Between 1883 and 1895 the rate per ton on freight fell from 1.81 cents to .79 cent in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and from 1.66 cents to .89 cent in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana.

The estimated loss of $100,000,000 income in five years, 2 per cent dividends and cheap service for the traveler and the shipper ought not to subject the railroads to attack, particularly at a time when natural reaction from stagnation is just beginning to be manifested. It is peculiarly the duty of the south and southwest to abstain from rash legislation in this direction. In more than one state has been manifested a disposition to meddle without reason with the railroads. Its general tone is aptly set forth in the description of the Texas legislature in a letter to the Galveston News: "They seem to wish to do right, but a few of them seem to have an idea that they were elected to pitch into the railroads and manufacture more commissioners to regulate all kinds of business. Some patriots want to compel the railroads to haul passengers at a loss and throw out of employment one-tenth of the 27,896 men which the railroad commission has officially published as the strength of the Texas railroad army.' There are other legislatures, however, that may not have the advantage of containing only a few members possessed of such notions. They may not be impressed by the deliberate judgment of representatives of engineers, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers that general railroad freight and passenger rates are now as low as the companies can work under without reducing the pay of their employees. They may adopt the argument of a Kansas solon that the injury of 20,000 railroad employees would be more than offset by the benefit to 200,000 farmers wrought by lower rates, an argument as idiotic as that of the Illinois farmer who opposed improved roads because they were favored by bicyclists, who had cheapened the price of horses and feed. But they should remember that bankruptcy is no better for a railroad than for an individual, and that a crippling of its energies can have only a disastrous effect upon all.

The railroads of the south are doing more than any ten other agencies to develop that section on safe and healthy lines. They are exerting themselves to the utmost to set forth, in conservative and wise manner, its unrivaled opportunities, to the end that its vacant places may be occupied by men whose advent to the community will be to its advantage. They are pointing the way for capital to the mines and the forests, and are creating industrial centers upon which the neighboring farmers may thrive.

Every new mile of railroad in the soutr means an enhancement in the value of the land contiguous to it, but every mile falling into decay because the road cannot be run except at a loss, means retrogression. The south cannot afford to lose at this time any means for its advancement. It is dependent upon its railroads. It wants them extended as rapidly as possible. Unjustifiable interference, or even the threat of interference with them, will not aid them to secure the funds for their development, which, under normal conditions, will enable the south to progress and prosper with them.

Southern lawmakers intent upon crudely-conceived, one-sided railroad legislation should ponder upon the deeper meaning of the cross-road sign, "Look out for the locomotive."

A Patriotic Object Lesson.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

In the chivalrous response which the American Greeks have made to the call of the home government, the world is presented with a fresh object lesson in patriotism.

According to the latest figures there are twenty thousand Greeks in the United States, residing chiefly in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and the larger cities of the country. While some of them are in prosperous circumstances, owning both personal and real property, the greater number of these Greek residents are engaged in modest lines of employment. On this account our people have been disposed to look upon them with some degree of condescension and to place a depreciated estimate upon their virtues. And yet on reflection it cannot be denied that the Greeks are sober and industrious; that they very seldom violate the laws of the land, and that no element of the community is less burdensome to the government. Until now these splendid traits of character possessed by the American Greeks have been sadly overlooked.

But the cloud of misapprehension which has heretofore surrounded our Greek citizenship no longer exists. With the cry of alarm which has reached our shores from the far east the latent heroism of the American Greeks has made itself apparent. Hundreds of them have already sold out their interests in this country and set out for Greece, while others are preparing to leave at a moment's notice. If the departure of the Greeks in such large numbers argues a slack allegiance to the stars and stripes, it also discloses a patriotic impulse which does credit to the race and shows that the spirit of old Greece is still regnant. Besides, most of the Greeks who are thus in readiness to return home are not American citizens, in the legal sense of the term, but only residents. There is no impropriety, therefore, in commending the heroism of these Greek residents as in the highest degree worthy of imitation.

Speaker Reed and His Rules Again.

From the New York Press.

That imminent revolt against the "despotism" of the Speaker and the committee on rules of which we heard so much during the last session arrived duly in the Republican House caucus on Saturday. It consisted of a grumble from Mr. Walker of Massachusetts and a caterwaul from our own Rowland Blennerhassett Mahany of Buffalo. Mr. Walker has been trying to catch the Speaker's eye for two years with his currency bill. Mr. Mahany is constitutionally "agin the government."

Had there been the slightest encouragement from the administration a slightly different tale might have been told. But it happily happened that the administration when a congressman helped to break the fiery, untamed Fifty-first House to the harness of these rules and saw it in their traces do thrice the work of any of its predecessors.

It would be impertinent and misleading to suggest that the Speaker owed his triumph to sources of strength outside his own mighty personality. But it is pleasant to note that the "McKinley men" of the House are all "Reed men" when it comes to a question of renewing this marvelous incumbency which has regenerated the American House of Representatives, and made of what was once a filibusters' brawling camp a model for all the world in the precise, orderly and efficient dispatch of the business of government.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

First-Clas Printing in all its Branches.

Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Bindiug Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

Printers and Binders,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache. Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

READ

The Tar-Heel Knight,

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWSPAPER IN

NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of $20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches i will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South. It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make THE TRIBUNE a first-class Newspaper, occupying the entire field of Newspaperdom of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is one of the most complete weeklies in the South, with condensed news of the very best character, short stories and home and farm news. In fact it is to be a 48-column newspaper as full of good things as an egg is of meat, and costs only one dollar per year. Send for sample copies.

Tell your friends about the Daily and Weekly Tribune, so that they may enjoy the good news with you. Send all letters to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

DO YOU WISH PEOPLE TO

FORM A GOOD IMPRESSION

Of your business methods? The correct way to do this is to have the NEATEST and MOST TASTY STATIONERY that can be secured.

The Tribune Company

IN ITS

Job Department

Is prepared with the latest appliances and most skilled workmen to execute with promptness all orders for Printing entrusted to them.

Book Work, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes; in fact, anything which any other first-class establishment can turn out, you can get from us.

Our prices will be O. K.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S WORK

LIST OF CAPTIONS OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A Good Showing as to Number of Bills passed in Proportion to Number Introduced.

An act to levy a special tax for Montgomery county.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Mitchell county to levy a special tax.

An act to change voting precincts in Lenoir county.

An act to change the boundary line of the town of Dillsboro in Jackson county.

An act to allow the commissioners of Pamlico county to levy a special tax.

An act to provide for working the public roads of Macon county.

An act to allow John Frank Helm to peddle without license.

An act to establish a system of graded schools in Henderson, N. C.

An act to amend Sections 1 and 4, laws of 1889, Chapter 18.

An act to regulate the hunting of game in Warren county.

An act to amend Chapter 156, laws of 1895, so as to add the county of Cumberland to the eastern criminal court.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Madison county to build a bridge across creek.

An act to amend Section 1, Chapter 262, of the acts of 1889.

An act to extend an act incorporating the town of Mocksville, in Davie county.

An act to amend Section 3228 of the code relating to tramps and vagrants.

An act to incorporate the Daughters of the Grand Aid.

An act to repeal the corporation of West Asheville, in the county of Buncombe.

An act to protect deer in Clay and Macon counties.

An act relative to the government of graded schools in the town of Whiteville, Columbus county.

An act to amend Chapter 11, private laws of 1895, of the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance company of Greensboro, N. C.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Greenville, N. C.

An act to amend Chapter 459, laws of 1891, in relation to price paid for weighing cotton.

An act for the relief of C. H. M. Sikes of Tyrrell county.

An act for the protection of school entertainments.

An act to incorporate the Star Lumber and Manufacturing company, Montgomery county.

An act for the relief of C. A. Smith and others of Buncombe county.

An act to regulate impounding stock in stock law district in the county of Buncombe.

An act to amend Chapter 94, acts of 1876 and 1877.

An act to amend Chapter 24, acts of 1889.

An act to establish a dispensary at Waxhaw, N. C.

A resolution concerning the governor's mansion.

An act to amend Chapter 447, public laws of 1895, concerning the working of the public roads in Warren county.

An act to amend Chapter 254, laws of 1889, concerning the public schools for the town of Littleton.

An act to amend Section 5, public laws of 1895.

An act to amend Chapter 85, laws of 1885, charter of the town of Elizabeth City.

An act to provide for the improvement of the public schools of North Carolina.

An act to establish public graded school in the town of Hickory.

An act for the better protection of fish and game.

An act relating to school district No. 30 for the white race in Nash county.

An act to empower the commissioners of Yancey county to work convicts on public roads.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Yancey county to levy a special tax.

An act to establish a school for training colored teachers.

An act to protect the traveling public in Vance county.

An act to remove obstructions in Big Dutch Buffalo creek in Cabarrus county.

A resolution looking to the reduction of salaries.

Resolution to pay W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co. for ventilating carpets and cleaning the House of Representatives.

Resolution to pay C. F. Lumsden for ventilating the hall of the House of Representatives.

An act to repeal Chapter 297, of the laws of 1895, relative to Stokes county.

An act to incorporate the Mulberry Turnpike company in Caldwell county.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Brevard at Brevard, N. C.

An act to allow the treasurer of Randolph county to pay Bettie McMasters $9 for services as teacher in district No. 30.

An act to authorize the treasurer of Washington county to pay school claims.

An act to allow graduates of the Asheville Normal and Collegiate Institute for Young Women to teach in the public schools of the State.

An act to incorporate Hominy Valley Institute in Buncombe.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Lauringburg in Richmond county.

An act to repeal Chapter 380, public laws of 1895.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Cumberland county to hire out their convicts.

An act to amend the charter of the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance company.

An act regulating registration fees in relation to crop liens.

An act to allow Franklin county to issue bonds to pay outstanding indebtedness.

An act to appoint trustees for the Presbyterian church at Louisburg, N. C.

An act to incorporate the town of Winterville in Pitt county.

An act to amend Chapter 214, laws of 1893, relating to the election of a county superintendent of health.

An act to allow the commissioners of Monroe to elect a tax collector and for other purposes.

An act to establish graded school in the town of Monroe, Union county, N. C.

An act for the relief of the town of Monroe.

An act to authorize county commissioners of Randolph county to sell county home.

An act to pay Y. H. Cox, a teacher of Randolph county, $30.

An act to repeal Chapter 297, of the laws of 1895, so far as the same applies to the county of Pender.

An act to repeal section 7, Chapter 135, public laws of 1895.

An act to amend Chapter 229, private acts of 1893.

An act to declare Cape Fear and Little rivers, in Harnett county, lawful fences.

An act to indulge taxpayers of Hyde county.

An act to incorporate Hodges school in Davie county.

An act to incorporate the supreme ruling of the Fraternal Mystic Circle.

An act to incorporate the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World.

An act to repeal the charter of the Goldsboro and Morehead Railway company.

An act to repeal Chapter 181 of the private laws of 1895.

An act to repeal Chapter 37 of the laws of 1868-69, Chapter 209 of the public laws of 1871-72, and Chapter 63 private laws of 1893.

An act to amend Chapter 353, public laws of 1895.

An act for the relief of C. McArtun, late sheriff of Harnett county.

An act to authorize the board of commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Columbus in Polk county.

An act to prohibit the working of females in Oxford or Granville counties.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Beaufort county to levy a special tax.

An act to amend the charter of the Dennis Simmons Lumber company.

An act to prevent live stock from running at large in Cross Creek township, Cumberland county.

Resolution to print the North Carolina railroad lease.

An act to provide for and promote the oyster industry in North Carolina.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Caswell county to levy a special tax.

An act to repeal Chapter 303 of the laws of 1895.

An act to fix the time for the qualification of justices of the peace.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company and the North Carolina and Western Railroad company.

An act for the relief of David W. Powell, late treasurer of Columbus county, and the sureties on his official bond.

An act to allow certain fraternal benevolent orders to come within the provisions of Section 3063 of the code.

An act to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Saints' Delight Free Will Baptist church in Craven county, at any time within twelve hours before or after service in said church.

An act to improve the roads of Pamlico county.

An act to place the counties of Cleveland and Gaston in the Seventh district, and Yadkin and Davie in the Eighth congressional district.

An act for the better draining of certain lowlands in Lincoln county.

An act to allow the commissioners of Randolph county to select any certain day in the months of December and June to hold their courts.

An act to create a public school in Caswell county.

An act to protect fish in Newbegun Creek in Pasquotauk county.

An act to amend Chapter 251 of the public laws of 1895.

An act for the relief of land owners in the county of Chatham.

An act to provide cotton weighers for the towns of Fremont and Mount Olivet, Wayne county.

An act to change time of holding the courts of the Seventh judicial district.

An act to amend the charter of St. Augustine's school, Raleigh.

An act to extend the stock law in Wayne county.

An act to amend Section 706 of the code to give additional time of meeting to the commissioners of Forsyth county.

An act to incorporate State Grand Lodge, No. 7, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

An act to incorporate Hannibal Lodge, No. 1552, Grand United Order Odd Fellows of Wilson, N. C.

An act to incorporate the Harnett Central Railroad company.

An act to allow Perquimans county to issue bonds and levy a special tax to pay the same.

An act to regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in the town of Marshall, Madison county.

An act to submit to the qualified voters of Chatham county the question of working the public roads of said county.

An act to abolish the office of enrolling clerk if such office now exists by law and to provide for the election of officers and clerical force for the enrollment of all bills, acts and resolutions by the General Assembly.

An act to make Chapter 494, laws of 1893, discretionary with the state treasurer, instead of mandatory.

An act to regulate the liability of the state, etc.

An act to amend Section 2940 of the stockholders in banks chartered by the code in reference to restoration of citizenship.

An act concerning the state colored Normal school.

An act to restore the office of county treasurer of McDowell county.

An act to aid North Carolina rolling exposition.

An act to amend and re-enact Chapter 310, private laws of 1893, and amend and re-enact Chapter 318, private laws of 1895.

An act to allow the commissioners of Dublin county to levy a special tax.

An act to change place of voting in St. John's township, Hertford county.

An act to allow the commissioners of Onslow county to use a surplus special tax fund for general county purposes.

An act to protect partridges and squirrels in Pasquotank county.

An act repealing Chapter 202, laws of 1895, abolishing office of tax collector for Forsyth county.

An act to amend the charter of the Wellington and Powellville Railroad company.

Resolution in favor of arbitration treaty in the United States Senate.

An act to incorporate the People's Benevolent and Relief association.

An act to establish a stock law in a part of White Oak township in Bladen county.

An act for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors in the state.

An act to prevent fishing with certain nets in Albemarle sound and in the rivers emptying therein.

An act to amend Section 2202 of the code of North Carolina.

An act to incorporate the town of Boyett in Wilson county.

An act to repair certain stock law fences in Robeson county.

An act to prevent minors from entering bar and billiard rooms, etc.

An act to incorporate the Davie Educational Union.

An act to embrace McDowell county in the western criminal circuit.

An act to amend a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 16th of February, 1897.

An act to amend the charter of New Berne, N. C.

An act to amend Chapter 16, Section 701, of the code.

An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Maxton.

An act to amend Section 32, Chapter 25, private laws of 1887.

An act to provide for working public roads in Nash county.

An act to repeal Chapter 128, public laws of 1885, and Chapter 188, public laws of 1893.

An act to work the public roads of the county of Cherokee.

An act to provide for the election of collectors in Mecklenburg county.

An act to amend and consolidate the acts incorporating the town of Monroe in Anson county.

An act to repeal Chapter 418, laws of 1891.

An act to amend Section 2194 of the code relative to publication, etc., of fertilizer analysis.

An act to amend the laws relating to the supervisor of courts of Craven county.

An act for the relief of R. O. Pitman.

An act to create a short form of agricultural lien in North Carolina.

An act to incorporate the Chowan Educational association.

An act to amend Sections 421 and 422 of the code.

An act for the relief of laborers, waiters and messengers in the several departments of state government.

An act to establish a free ferry across the Roanoke river at Halifax.

An act to give Henry L. Ferris' widow a pension.

An act to protect wild turkeys in Macon county.

An act to amend Chapter 485 of the laws of 1891.

An act to create a new school district at the county line of Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth counties.

An act to extend the time of T. J. Reid, tax collector of Buncombe county, to settle state and county taxes.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a criminal circuit court to be composed of the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Haywood and Henderson, ratified 23d of January, 1895.

An act to incorporate the town of Collettsville in Caldwell county.

An act to amend Chapter 301 of the laws of 1891.

An act to improve the public road from Roaring Gap to the Virginia line in Alleghany county.

An act to prevent hunting of birds upon any lands in the counties of Haywood and Mecklenburg except with the consent of the owner.

An act for the relief of J. G. Grant, ex-sheriff and tax collector of Henderson county.

An act to incorporate the lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity.

An act to abolish Hertford county criminal court and transfer the records and business of the same to the Superior court of said county.

An act to prevent timber and other obstructions from being left hanging in the Yadkin river.

An act permitting the catching of fish in any manner.

An act permitting trapping and killing of deer at any time in Columbus county.

An act to incorporate Bertie County Confederate Memorial association.

An act to incorporate the Levi Bank of Rutherfordton, N. C.

An act to incorporate the Pinehurst Railroad company.

An act in relation to live stock in Halifax county.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance association of North Carolina, Chapter 343, private laws of 1893, and an act amendatory thereof, Chapter 15, private laws of 1895.

An act to levy a special tax for Nash county to pay her indebtedness.

An act to extend the time for organization of the Lumberton and Lumber River Railroad company.

An act to extend the time for organization of the Bank of Lumberton.

An act for the relief of J. P. Parks of Wilkes county.

An act for the relief of J. N. Bennett.

An act to regulate the setting of shad nets in certain portions of Albemarle sound.

An act to pay Miss Thom, a public school teacher in district No. 2, Polk county, N. C.

An act to incorporate the Dread Not Hook and Ladder company, No. 1, of the town of Kinston, N. C.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Selma in the county of Johnston.

An act to amend Chapter 320, laws of 1891, establishing a railroad commission.

Resolution to pay Alfred Williams & Co. the sum of $45.

An act to incorporate the New Berne Mutual Fire Insurance company.

An act for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors in the state.

An act to make wire fences lawful fences in Edgecombe county.

Joint resolution in favor of good roads.

An act to allow the county commissioners of Transylvania county to levy a special tax.

An act for the relief of O. A. Deervent, late treasurer of Brunswick county.

An act to allow the commissioners of Brunswick county to levy a special tax.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Dare county to draw jury.

An act to protect game in the county of Tyrrell.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Washington county to levy a special tax to build an iron bridge over the creek at Mackey's ferry.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Dare county to levy a special tax.

An act to allow the board of commissioners of Currituck county to issue bonds to build or repair the court house and jail.

An act to extend the time for organizing the North Carolina State company in Stanley county.

An act to amend Section 758 of the code.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks within three miles of Parkersburg Academy in Sampson county.

An act to amend Chapter 449, public laws of 1891, relative to cotton and peanut weighers in Edgecombe county.

An act for the relief of John P. Leach, ex-sheriff of Montgomery county.

An act to incorporate the People's Mutual Benevolent association.

An act to incorporate the Coleman Manufacturing company.

An act to amend Section 3512 of the code.

An act to protect wild deer and turkeys in Pender county.

An act to drain low lands of Buttermilk Creek, Alamance county.

An act to provide for the printing of the laws of 1897.

An act to work convicts on certain roads in Anson county.

An act to regulate the gunning and fishing in Currituck sound.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Winston, N. C.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Alleghany county to levy a special tax.

An act to protect fish in Trent river.

An act to incorporate the Christian Home Burial society, No. 1, Yeopin, N. C.

Joint resolution to defray expenses of sub-committee on insane asylums.

An act to authorize the governor to have paved certain streets around the capitol square.

An act to correct an act to authorize the commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax.

A resolution to reimburse the subcommittee of the committee on Deaf and Dumb institution.

An act to renew Chapter 173, private laws of 1893, incorporating the Bank of Louisburg and to extend the time for the corporation chartered thereby to organize.

An act requiring the secretary of state to furnish certain books to Yadkin county.

An act to authorize the treasurer of Wilkes county to pay W. L. Nicholson balance due for teaching a public school in Wilkes county.

An act to repeal Chapter 535, laws of 1891.

An act to sell school house in Buncombe county.

An act to amend Chapter 61, laws of 1877.

An act to create a new township in Alleghany county.

An act for the relief of D. B. McNeill, a school teacher in Robeson county.

An act to amend Chapter 73, laws of 1866 and 1867, and entitled an act to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, N. C.

An act to incorporate the town of Mayesville, Jones County.

An act to amend Senate bill 246.

Resolution to pay Miss Flora Creech for taking down in short hand and typewriting evidence before special committe in Swinson case.

An act to define the duties of local boards of the state colored Normal schools.

An act to consolidate public school districts Nos. 19 and 20 for the colored race in Wilson county.

An act to incorporate, charter and establish the United Workers Mutual Aid association.

An act to levy a special tax for working the public roads in Guilford county.

An act to incorporate the town of Tillery in Nash county.

An act to amend Chapter 364, laws of 1893, and Chapter 400, laws 1895, in relation to roads.

Resolution for the encouragement of the fine arts.

An act to allow N. W. Crafts to kill birds on his own land at any time in the year.

An act to reduce the present rates of pilotage for Cape Fear bar and river.

An act to incorporate the town of Redmond in Madison county.

An act to authorize the trustees of St. Peter's M. E. church, colored, in Randolph county, to sell the same.

Resolution in favor of the Raleigh Stationery company.

An act to amend the charter of the city of New Berne.

An act to drain the low lands of Rattle Snake creek in Caswell county.

An act to establish a graded school in Hayesville, Clay county.

An act for the protection of deer and wild fowls in Moore county.

An act tn enable the county commissioners of Anson county to complete the repairs of the jail and make a fire escape without the further issue of bonds.

An act to establish a dispensary for Bladen county.

An act to authorize the board of commissioners of Beaufort county to issue bonds and levy a special tax.

An act to create Muddy Creek township in McDowell county.

An act to amend Section 12, Chapter 93, private laws of 1893.

An act to stimulate taxation in rural districts.

An act to validate the probate of a deed to W. Dellinger taken by a deputy clerk.

An act to incorporate Stroud's chapel in McDowell county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Spring Hope in Nash county.

An act to levy a special tax to build a bridge over Roanoke river in Halifax county.

An act to refund $125 to John Boyer, paid to the state of North Carolina by mistake.

An act to amend the charter of the Asheborn and Montgomery railroad.

An act to incorporate the town of Roanoke Rapids in Halifax county.

An act to incorporate the Order of Unity.

An act to provide for the drainage of Big Sugar creek, Mecklenburg county.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Randolph.

An act to enable J. M. Worth to make a deed to certain lands in Randolph county to the Worth Manufacturing company.

An act to pay J. H. McKinzie, chairman of the sub-committee on penal institutions.

An act to create a board to control the convicts and roads of Mecklenburg county.

An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of mines in North Carolina.

An act for the better protection of wild fowls in Dare county.

An act for the relief of the clerk of the Superior court of Dare county.

An act to incorporate Snow Hill Railway company.

An act to authorize the treasurer of Bladen county to pay election officers.

An act to amend Chapter 27, private laws of 1873 and 1874.

An act for the relief of J. R. Beeman, former treasurer of Sampson county.

An act to authorize the levy of special taxes for the outstanding indebtedness of Caldwell county.

An act to repeal Chapter 238, laws of 1889.

An act to incorporate the United Brothers and Sisters association.

Mama: "So you accepted him?"

Daughter (demurely): "Yes, mama."

Mama: "Did he tell you he loved you?"

Daughter: "Oh, dear, no. I didn't let him get so familiar as that."—Pick-Me Up.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	16,000.00
Net Undivided Profits,	8,708.47
Deposits,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS:

J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. B. Crowder, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & Co.,

Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

THEY ARE THE BEST AND MADE AT HOME.

Use no other.

ECLIPSE Ammoniated Guano.

STERLING High Grade Acid Phosphate.

Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish. Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.

Phone 19. 105 and 107 West Martin Street.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Generally cloudy tonight and Wednesday, but probably without rain. Cooler tonight.

For North Carolina: Partly cloudy weather with local showers tonight and Wednesday. Slightly warmer in the interior.

Weather conditions: The barometer has fallen in the extreme Northwest, but has risen over the rest of the country and is highest over the East Lake region.

Northeasterly winds, with threatening weather, continue over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, but it is now generally fair in the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

The temperature has fallen in the Northeast and has risen decidedly in the Northwest, where the approach of a low barometric area is causing warm southerly winds.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. Herman Huges, of Graham, is stopping at the Park.

Mr. Zack Garrett, of Vance county, was in the city yesterday.

Messrs. S. G. and J. U. Smith left yesterday for Hillsboro, to be gone two or three days.

Mr. B. H. Woodell has gone on a trip to the Eastern part of the State on business for the I. O. O. F.

Miss Lena Hartsell, of Fremont, is in the city the guest of her uncle, Rev. E. C. Glenn, of Central Methodist church.

Mr. J. M. Sykes, who is clerk of the court in Granville county, is in the city. He is one of the leading Republicans in the State.

Mrs. L. N. White was called to Baltimore this morning by telegram to be with Mr. White who is there under medical treatment.

Mr. F. G. James, of Greenville, is in the city. He is a prominent attorney and represented his county in the Legislature in 1895.

Messrs. T. R. and W. A. Cooper, of the Raleigh Marble works, went to Charlotte yesterday to attend a session of the Mecklenburg Superior Court.

Mr. J. A. Lockhart, of Anson county, is in the city. He is an ex-Congressman and a leading Democrat. He is unequivocally opposed to interfering with the lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

Messrs. P. C. Henry, New York; H. G. Griffin, Texas; Ellis Henderson, Ohio; H. W. Johnson, Georgia; W. C. Dimmock, St. Louis; Wm. H. Biles, Cincinnati, and F. A. Ragland, New York, are at the Park.

The Tribune had the pleasure of a call from Mr. S. W. Gernsheimer, of New York, a relative of Sam and Dave Berwanger, of this city. Mr. Gernsheimer couples pleasure with business, and while here he had a pleasant time.

Messrs. Thomas E. Barksdale, Jr., Danville, Va.; A. J. MacDonald, Baltimore; B. Gager, Chattanooga; C. Jess. Young, Philadelphia; Albert De Leon, New York; I. R. Rugheimer, Charleston, S. C.; D. E. Stifft, Chicago, and Herbert Denlies, Baltimore, are at the Yarboro.

Local News.

The Dime Savings Bank was closed yesterday on account of the death of Mrs. Frances Johnson, the mother of Mr. Charles Johnson, who is president of the bank.

The infant son of Mrs. George V. Strong fell from a table fracturing his arm. The little sufferer is doing as well as could be expected. Although the accident is not serious, it is quite painful.

Carpenters are now busy erecting an addition to Fayetteville-Street Baptist church. It is to be an infant-class room. The frame work is now up and the apartment will be completed in a few weeks.

A lively interest is being taken in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. Dr. E. V. Denton will have a special private wire at his saloon, and bulletins will be received during the contest. He makes no charge for this news.

Raleigh has a new job printing office, owned and operated by Messrs. J. H. Clifton, E. F. Scarborough and E. J. Wicker. The firm-name is Clifton, Scarborough & Co. They are clever boys, and the Tribune wishes for them merited success.

Cairo, Ill., March 16.—The guage this morning marks within two inches of fifty feet. The levees are intact and can stand several feet of a rise. At Birds Point, Mo., the Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain railroads are under water. If the floods continue for twenty-four hours, trains on these roads will be abandoned.

Quite an exciting run away occurred on Hargett street yesterday. A horse drawing the dray of a man named Chavers, became frightened and ran away smashing the wagon to pieces. When the animal reached the Central Hotel he was drawing only the two front wheels of the wagon. He dashed against one of the iron poles in front of the hotel and bent it. Fortunately no one on the street was hurt.

Mayor Russ had a very unruly character before him yesterday in the person of Walter Daniels. He got on a spree Monday night and began having a big time in East Raleigh. He met Annie Harrison and an encounter ensued. Daniel pulled out his pistol and shot her, causing a flesh wound. The woman is now in the hospital, but will be out in a few days. Daniels also struck the officer who arrested him. His excuse for such behavior was that he was "crazy drunk." Mayor Russ didn't consider this excuse sufficient, however, so he put the gentleman's bond at $100 to appear at the next term of the court. The bond was not given, so Daniels took up his abode in the Wake county jail for a season.

Useful household articles of all kinds will be found on our second floor. Woollcott & Son.

There will be a meeting of St. Mary's Alumnae on Thursday, March the 18th, at 5:30 o'clock, directly after evening service, at the home of Bishop Cheshire. Not only are the members of the Alumnae Association urged to be present, but all friends of the school and those of the girls who have been pupils of St. Mary's.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE SESSION LAST EVENING WAS WELL ATTENDED.

A Spirit of Progress and Enthusiasm Characterized the Meeting---Manual Training Endorsed.

President Pogue called the Chamber of Commerce to order last night in regular monthly session. Mr. Josephus Daniels gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to amend the by-laws and make some other than the unlucky number, thirteen, constitute a quorum. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. W. A. Cooper, Dr. J. R. Rogers, A. J. Cooke, D. I. Fort and C. E. Terry were elected members of the Chamber.

The Executive Committee reported that they had made terms with the Manufacturer's Record by which a page in that journal is to be devoted to Raleigh and 500 copies of the Record furnished the Chamber. This has been prepared by the Executive Committee, and the advantages of Raleigh as a manufacturing and agricultural centre, and also as a winter resort are ably presented.

The action of the Executive Committee was approved.

Mr. Daniels, of the Special Committee on Entertainment of the Northern Editors, who will visit the city in April, said that the committee were perfecting the arrangements.

Mr. R. B. Raney moved that a special invitation on the part of the Chamber be extended to these editors. The motion was carried, and the secretary instructed to notify the editors of this action.

Mr. W. E. Ashley moved that Mr. W. W. Hayward, of the Tribune be added to the Special Committee on the Entertainment. Mr. Daniels seconded the motion, and it was adopted. Mr. H. S. Leard moved that all the white editors of the city be invited to act with this committee. The motion was carried.

Superintendent Howell, of the City School, read an able paper on manual training in the public schools. The Tribune hopes to give a synopsis of this paper at a later date.

President Pogue expressed the high appreciation of the Chamber to Mr. Howell. Mr. Greek Andrews moved that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to Mr. Howell. Mr. Raney said that he would like for the papers of the city to publish the article. Mr. George Allen said that manual training was one of his hobbies, and he wanted to express his pleasure at Mr. Howell's able paper.

Mr. Raney said that he thought this a most practical paper. He said that the Yarborough House had to send to Atlanta to get a cook, and then had to pay him more than any one else connected with the hotel receives. More than fifty persons applied for clerkship, while a competent cook had to be sought.

Mr. C. J. Parker spoke of the importance of manual training in the schools.

Mr. E. M. Leach moved that the Chamber recommend to the School Committee that manual training be added to the graded school.

Mr. D. T. Johnson presented a letter from Massey's Business College, stating that if they could get a guarantee of twenty-five pupils they would establish a branch school in Raleigh. Mr. Johnson said that much money was carried from Raleigh by our young men who go elsewhere to obtain such an education. He advocated the advantages of having a business college in Raleigh. Mr. Daniels moved that a committee be appointed to examine into the matter and ascertain whether the guarantee of twenty-five pupils could be raised. The committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. E. M. Leach, Josephus Daniels and D. T. Johnson.

Mr. Ashley moved that the Committee on "Army Post" be called on for a report at the next meeting.

Mr. Raney thought this one of the most important matters the Chamber has ever considered.

Major J. B. Hill, a member of this committee, was called on and made a few remarks on the matter.

Mr. Ashley withdrew his motion and moved that a sub-committee of five be appointed to ascertain if it is practicable to push the matter now.

The chairman appointed on this sub-committee Messrs. Raney, Ashley and Hill, and General Cowles and Major Hayes were asket to act with the committee.

On motion of Mr. Greek O. Andrews, Messrs. A. A. Thompson and R. H. Battle were added to the committee on securing a business college.

On motion the Chamber adjourned.

Death of Mrs. Johnson.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Frances Lenox Johnson will be held at Christ church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Johnson passed peacefully away at about 12 o'clock Monday night at the residence of her son, Mr. Charles Johnson, on Hillsboro street. She was in the 79th year of her age. Mrs. Johnson was the daughter of Governor James Iredell. Governor Iredell was one of the most eminent men North Carolina has produced.

Mrs. Johnson's husband, the late Dr. Charles Johnson, died in this city several years ago. He was for many years a beloved and honored citizen of Raleigh. Few persons were more loved and admired by their friends than was Mrs. Johnson.

She had five children—Messrs. Chas. E. Johnson and James I. Johnson, of Raleigh; Mr. Samuel I. Johnson, now residing in Texas; Mrs. P. E. Hines, of Raleigh, and Mrs. James I. McRee, of Richmond, Va. All of her children except her son in Texas were with her during her last hours.

SIMPSON'S PHARMACY.

It is One of the Neatest Drug Stores in Raleigh.

Everyone is struck with the neatness of Simpson's pharmacy in the Pullen building, and the tasty arrangement of the windows.

This pharmacy has the reputation of being one of the most reliable in the city. The proprietor, Dr. Simpson, is a prominent pharmacist, and gives personal attention to prescriptions.

Hardly a single popular proprietary medicine but what can be found here. Then, too, the stock of toilet articles is complete. Summer is now coming on and already the soda fountain has begun its entrancing "fizz" on cooling drinks.

FESTIVE ODD FELLOWS

A Joint Meeting of Capital, Manteo and Seaton Gales Lodges.

A NUMBER OF ABLE SPEECHES

A SUMPTUOUS OYSTER SUPPER AT CENTRAL HOTEL.

Odd Fellowship in Raleigh on the Up-grade—Many Applicants Asking Admission to Various Lodges of the City.

Last night was a notable one for the Odd Fellows of Raleigh. The occasion was a joint social meeting of the lodges of the city, and a right royal evening the brethren seemed to have spent.

The rendezvouz for the Odd Fellows was the hall for the Manteo and Seaton Gale lodges in the Pullen building on Fayetteville street. Later the entire company repaired to Central Hotel, where an elegant oyster supper was served.

In the Lodge room, of course, many things transpired which the "outside world must know not of," and while the reporter was there as a witness and participant, still there is a sacredness about Odd Fellow secrets, even for him. They must be kept inviolate, despite his anxiety to report them.

However, there were some features of the evening's program which can be written up with impunity.

At a certain inexplainable stage in the "mysteriously mystic" proceedings Mr. Charles M. Busbee, one of the oldest and most esteemed members of Manteo Lodge, was introduced as a "speaker of the evening." He was suffering from the grip, but said there was a great similarity between this malady and Odd Fellowship. If you ever had grip every recurring wind would revive symptoms of the disease and if the great germ of fraternity is once implanted in the heart of a man and he is a true Odd Fellow, at every turn in life, wander as he may, the love of man for man—Odd Fellowship—will crop out.

Professor Dinwiddie, of Seaton Gale Lodge, and Mr. C. S. Lumsden, of Capital Lodge, followed Mr. Busbee with quite interesting speeches. The subject of Prof. Dinwiddie's talk was "Fraternity" and that of Mr. Lumsden "The importance of attending meetings." Both were interesting to the brotherhood and will have more lengthy attention by The Tribune later in the secret society column.

Mr. W. C. Douglass was called up for an impromptu speech, and a right entertaining and withal instructive one he made. He commented upon the great influence wielded over the lodges of the State by the Odd Fellows of Raleigh and of the importance of aggressive work in the capital city lodges. He prophesied that whenever a great revival of Odd Fellow enthusiasm should again sweep over the State, as it assuredly would in the near future, that revival would originate with the Raleigh lodges.

Another impromptu speaker who discoursed quite interestingly was Rev. J. L. Burnes, and last but not least, Mr. Perin Busbee was introduced in a most lucid and lavish manner by Mr. W. C. McMackin, Mr. Busbee's talk was upon the principles of Odd Fellowship, friendship, love and truth. He told "why Odd Fellowship stood head and shoulders above every secret order in the world."

When Mr. Busbee had finished speaking, Prof. Bryan, of Peace Institute, announced that the hour for refreshments had arrived. There then followed another series of mysterious proceedings which are not for uninitiated eyes to read, and the reporter must refrain from writing of them.

At the Central the tables were neatly spread and a jovial, genial and brotherly company of Odd Fellows gathered around them. It was near 11 o'clock when the oyster repast was concluded.

The evening was quite a pleasant one for all who attended. Odd Fellowship in Raleigh is decidedly on the "up grade," and there are many applicants for admission to the various lodges.

It is with pleasure that The Tribune gives publicity to these evidences of Odd Fellow prosperity.

SUPREME COURT.

Eighth District Will be Called Next Tuesday.

Cases were disposed of yesterday as follows:

State vs. Melton and State vs. Boggan, argued by the attorney general for the State; R. T. Bennett for the defense.

Sorrell vs. Stinson, continued; Machine Company vs. Boggan, argued by Bennett for plaintiff, Lockhart for defendant; Buchanan vs. Railroad, dismissed; Gingery vs. Smith, alias certiorari ordered; Nimocks vs. McIntyre, argued by Robinson for plain tiff; McRae & Day and S. H. & J. C. MacRae for defendant; Horton vs. Insurance Co., continued.

Opinions handed down as follows:

McIlhaney vs. Railroad from Mecklenburg, error; Southerland vs. Merritt, from Duplin, affirmed; Burnett vs. Railroad, from New Hanover, new trial; Remington vs. Kirby, from New Hanover, new trial; Atkins vs. Crumpler, from Sampson, petition to re-hear, dismissed; Railroad vs. Street Railway from New Hanover, error; State vs. Ashford, from Sampson, affirmed; State vs. Perry, from New Hanover, affirmed; Gregory vs. Bullock, from Granville, error; Bobbitt vs. Stanton, from Granville, affirmed; Highsmith vs. Whitehurst, from Pitt, error.

Eighth district: The appeals from the Eighth district will be called on next Tuesday, March 23rd, as follows: Shooting Club vs. Thomas, from Davidson; Morrison vs. Craven, from Cabarrus.

Try a package of Woollcott's roasted coffee, price 15 cents.

Don't fail to see Libby glass blowers opposite postoffice, Henry building.

New line of gingham suitable for children at Woollcott's.

W. E. FAISON RETAINED

IN THE OFFICE OF LABOR COMMISSIONER HAMRICK.

The Purposes of the Bureau—Commissioner and Chief Clerk Preparing for an Aggressive Campaign.

In order that there may be no temporary impediment in the way of the usefulness of the bureau of labor statistics, Labor Commissioner Hamrick has retained W. E. Faison, chief clerk under late Commissioner Lacy, until he and Chief Clerk Hall become thoroughly familiar with the various duties devolving upon them.

Both are diligently studying the office and its requirements with a view to familiarizing themselves with the work which lies out before them.

The bureau was established by an act of the Legislature in 1887. The commissioner's salary is $1,500, and that of the chief clerk $900.

A principal duty devolving upon the office is that of collecting and compiling information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, their educational, moral and financial condition, and the best means of promoting their mental, material, social and moral prosperity.

The commissioner is also required to make a full report to each session of the General Assembly of the information collected and collated by him and containing such recommendations as he may deem calculated to promote the usefulness of the bureau and redound to the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes. The scope of his work is confined to this State; but keeping in touch as he does with all the labor organizations, there are many ways in which he can render valuable service as mediator between labor and capital.

It is Mr. Hamrick's purpose to bend every energy to the enlargement of the usefulness of the department.

The President's Message.

Petersburg Index-Appeal, (Dem.).

The President's message to the special session of Congress yesterday lost none of its force through its brevity. The condition of the treasury and the necessity for immediate relief are clearly and concisely set forth, and emphasized by a review of the deficits of the last three and a half years. The President could have made no more impressive argument in a dozen columns.

It is impossible to believe that the Fifty-fifth Congress will have the temerity to follow the example of its predecessor, and trifle with the patience of the people by factional obstruction of this much needed legislation. As Mr. McKinley wisely said in his inaugural address, we must first have revenue, and then the question of currency can be dealt with. We venture the prediction that when business in the country revives and the treasury balances appear on the right side, the currency question will become of much less importance than it is now imagined to be by many persons.

See the wonderful work done by the Libby glass blowers opposite postoffice.

Notions and small wares of all descriptions at Woollcott's.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER WANTED for a few days to overhaul and fix up a set of books for a stock company. State experience, reference and pay expected. Address W., care of Tribune.

WANTED—A two-thirder. Apply to Tribune Office.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order. Suits from $20 to $40.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.
Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,
(Not Von Herrmann's Weathers)
But the Weathers that
KEEPS STALL 5
In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.
Yes, Look out for Weathers
When you want meat.

SWEET SIXTEEN!

Even if you are forty or fifty, or more, you would like to look fresh and pretty, and you can. Raleigh has more pretty women at thirty, or over, than any place you ever saw; they are all pretty, as a rule, under thirty. The air must be a beautifier, or else it's becoming dressing. It is easier to dress becomingly this season than ever. The new goods are all in handsome and attractive designs and colors, and even the lowest-priced goods have a richness and airy grace about them that makes them positively charming.

Silk Moire Velour, black, 80c. yard. China Silks, 30 inches, pink, white, cream, black, a fine 75c quality of Silk, at 55c. yard. Printed Silks, twenty-five combinations and colorings, the 25c. grade, at 16⅔c.

Percales, yard wide, new styles, 12½c. goods, 75 styles, at 9c; White Lawns, 3c; Colored Lawns, 3c; Checks white, 4c.; good Calico, 4c.; good Ginghams, 3½c.; Shirting Calico, 4c.; Linings, 4c.; Moireen Lining, 4c.; Percalenes, 8c.; Corset Jeans, 5c.; Dress Stays, doz., 3c.; Dress Shields, rubber, 8c.; yard wide 4 4 Homespun, white, A, at 4c.; yard wide 4 4 Homespun, white, AA at 4½c.; yard wide 4 4 Homespun, white, AAA, 5c.; Children's ready made Dresses, colored, at 25c. and 50c. each; White Aprons, nicely trimmed, well made and full, at 10c., 12., 15., up to 45c. each; blue, white, black and linen Ducks, good heavy weight goods, the 12½c. goods, at 9c.; all-over embroideries at 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1 a yard; Embroideries in 4½ yard pieces, finest goods, in edges and insertings, at just half the regular price.

SPECIAL.

One thousand cakes of Glycerine and Benzoin Soap, best toilet soap on the market, a special 10c. leader. By a good stroke we got a bargain in this, and we say for it the cake 5c.

LACES.—This is to be a great Lace season. We have a great stock—we discount last season's prices at 25 per cent.—1c. a yard to 50c. a yard is the range of prices. We bought our Laces at first hands. That is for your benefit. White and colored Organdies at 10c. to 50c. yard.

MILLINERY.

We don't want to raise your expectations too high in regard to our Millinery this season, and, indeed, we feel that it would be hard for you to expect more than you will realize when you come. Style, quality, low prices.

Our Opening, 24th and 25th

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

...AT THE...

Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, All qualities, both Folded or in Box.
WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.
PENS, From the finest point to broadest stub.
PENCILS, All Grades and prices.
INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.
STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.

Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

HENRY T. HICKS,

SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

Garden and Flower Seeds, and Other Seasonable Goods.

The Yarboro House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.